

Despite Flood of New Goods, Old Faces Haunt Bucharest

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — Sacks of coffee beans and other long-unseen goods — beef, pork, chocolate bars, even oranges and, reputedly, bananas — blossomed in the stores here Thursday, belated Christmas presents of the brief, violent revolution that overthrew Nicolae Ceausescu.

Long, orderly lines of hundreds of people jammed stores in the center of the capital throughout the day for the unexpected bounty, taken from the hoarding places of the old Communist elite and the export warehouses that stored nearly all of Romania's production to be sent abroad in exchange for hard currency.

It was an extraordinary day for a people used to drab, frightened lives, chilled and made hungry on Mr. Ceausescu's orders, to pay off some \$11 billion in foreign debts. The sudden cornucopia caught many unprepared; their meager mesh shopping bags overflowed with groceries.

"We haven't seen coffee for — I don't know — four years," a woman standing in one of the lines said. "I heard there were bananas, but I myself haven't actually seen any."

It is hard for a Westerner to grasp the meagerness of life here. Children who had oranges bit into them like apples.

The distribution of the stashed food marked another effort by the provisional government, the Na-

tional Salvation Committee, to break with the old order.

But despite the widespread euphoria, the new government finds itself troubled by the past Communist Party connections of many of its members, including its major figure, Ion Iliescu, the president of the National Salvation Committee Council, a former secretary of the party who fell out with Mr. Ceausescu years ago and was relegated to minor roles, finally editing technical books.

It is a difficult question. In the wave of change that has swept

With the Ceausescus' books recycled to paper, Romanian readers start a new chapter. Page 3.

The Ceausescus' villa is dripping with gold and silver. Page 3.

away the postwar Communist order in Eastern Europe, Romania is unique in two senses: first in the bloodiness of its transition, and second in the total, absolute collapse of the party, which had been totally identified with the dictator himself.

"Does the Communist Party exist?" said a Western diplomat. "No, it's like the snow in the summer."

In one sense, the Communist Party was simply an extension of Mr. Ceausescu's family and friends. "The top people, the real cronies, I would estimate at 50 to 100," a Western diplomat said.

In another sense, because of the

pervasiveness of the party apparatus and the secret police, it was virtually impossible to play a significant role in society without being a party member. Thus, except for the young students who touched off the revolt, many, particularly the older generation, including the commanders of the army who secured it, have at least nominal Communist records.

The standards here involve degrees of courage in speaking out, and degrees of taint in getting along.

"It's said," said a young woman at the television station, one of those who held the building through the first crucial days when the broadcasts carried the revolution. "The people who did it are so young or so tired. Now those who have been in their warm houses all this time are coming back and taking over."

The question was widely debated in factories, shops and offices as workers formed local, grass-roots chapters of the National Salvation Committee. Should the old bosses keep their jobs?

"Better to keep the acting administration," said Constantin Mateescu, a director at the national telephone headquarters. "Politics is politics, but if we change the people in administration, then we would have problems."

It was a point the new government itself tried to make Wednesday, when Corneliu Bogdan, minis-

See ROMANIA, Page 4



Alexander Dubcek, center, raising his hand during a vote in Prague on Thursday that elected him chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Dubcek Elected In Prague

Reformer of '68
Named Chairman
Of Parliament

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRAGUE — The Federal Assembly elected a former Communist Party leader, Alexander Dubcek, as its chairman on Thursday, returning him to office for the first time since he was removed from power more than two decades ago.

The parliament also prepared to elect a non-Communist opposition leader, Vaclav Havel, as federal president on Friday, by erasing from the presidential oath of office a pledge "to serve the interests of socialism."

The newspaper Vecerni Praha Thursday reported that the former Prague Communist Party leader, Miroslav Stepan, has been in custody since Dec. 23 under indictment on charges of abuse of power.

Mr. Stepan was accused of overseeing police attacks on demonstrators in Prague in November that set off Czechoslovakia's peaceful revolution against its hard-line Communist leadership.

Mr. Dubcek's election, by 296 votes in favor with one abstention, marked an extraordinary reversal of political fortune for the man removed as party chief after the 1968 Soviet-led invasion ended his Prague Spring reform movement.

"I see this as a sort of continuation of the Prague Spring in 1968 and a certain moral vindication for the hundreds of thousands of its active participants," Mr. Dubcek said after the vote.

"This will become a place where the people's wishes will come true and their rights will be respected," he said of the parliament, whose work will be overruled until free elections are held by next June.

The assembly had been an obedient tool of Czechoslovakia's Communist rulers until huge pro-democracy protests forced them to hand over their guaranteed monopoly of political power a month ago. Mr. Dubcek, 68, gained the post under an accord reached last week among the Communist Party, the opposition Civic Forum movement and other political groups.

It also provides that Mr. Havel, a liberal and a playwright, will become president.

After Mr. Dubcek was removed in April 1969, he was appointed Federal Assembly chairman for a few months, before being sent to Turkey as Czechoslovak ambassador.

In June 1970, he was expelled from the party and demoted to a forestry job in his native Bratislava, where he lived in obscurity until two years ago, when he began speaking out against his orthodox successors.

Mr. Havel, 53, will become Czechoslovakia's first non-Communist president since 1948. He succeeds hard-liner Gustav Husak, who resigned on Dec. 10.

In the presidential oath altered Thursday, language affirming loyalty to the state identified as the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic remains, although Civic Forum has suggested that in a new constitution, the word "socialist" should be deleted from the country's official title.

Mr. Havel has maintained that the word has lost all meaning over the past 41 years of one-party rule.

He is a Czech, while Mr. Dubcek is a Slovak. The accord on their election was intended to retain a traditional balance in top political posts between the two halves of the federal republic.

Mr. Dubcek was among 23 new members named by the assembly to fill seats vacated by Communists forced out by public anger. Others included former dissidents Tomas Hradilek, spokesman of the Charter 77 human rights movement, and Charter activists Vaclav Benda and Jaroslav Sabata, who had often been jailed and harassed by police.

The assembly voted to circumvent a requirement that by-elections be held to fill the vacant seats in the assembly until the government holds free elections, which it has vowed to do within six months.

"What we are proposing here is a legislative confirmation of the political situation as seen by all political forces in the country," Josef Bartonick, head of the small People's Party, said in proposing the measure.

He said the special measure, regarded by Civic Forum and Communists as unconstitutional, must set no precedent, and that in the future, assembly members should be chosen by the voters in democratic elections.

Communism will continue to hold a majority in the bicameral parliament, although without many of the most rigid members.

Of the 23 new deputies, only one was a member of the Communist Party. The rest were members of other, smaller parties or were unaffiliated members of the opposition.

Mr. Havel said a condition of his accepting the presidency was that Mr. Dubcek be "somewhere close by my side."

(Reuters, AP)

After the Battle, a Cone of Silence Dissolves and Doubts Begin to Swirl

Despite Dictator's Censorship, 'Everybody Knew' of Changes

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — The people here were supposed to have been in the dark. Nicolae Ceausescu and his 60,000-strong Securitate secret police sought to drop a cone of silence on 23 million people. Romanian appetites were not to be whetted by Eastern Europe's singular year of democratic change.

Television and newspapers here almost never mentioned the peaceful revolutions remaking Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. There were laws licensing typewriters, stopping international telephone calls,

prohibiting foreign travel and curtailing contacts with foreigners. Library books on Romanian politics could only be checked out with permission of the secret police.

Securitate agents were believed to be everywhere, tapping phones, reading letters and using special microphones to eavesdrop on people talking in the streets. When Romanian intellectuals turned around, they sometimes found someone following them: Paranoia was endemic.

"It was a fiendishly effective way of

atomizing the country," a diplomat said here Thursday.

But the cone of silence never really worked.

"Everybody knew," Roxana Babun, a doctor, said. "Everybody knew from the radio."

Shortwave broadcasts from Radio Free Europe, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, Voice of America and Radio France International undermined the Orwellian repression. Romania's conspicuous silence for most of the past year was not the dismal quiet of hopelessness. Rather, it was a public confrontation over casualties between civilian and military authorities.

See REVOLUTION, Page 4

Skepticism on Death Toll Grows in Bucharest and Timisoara

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service

TIMISOARA, Romania — Strong doubt has begun to surface here and in Bucharest about the new provisional government's high estimates of dead and wounded in the 10-day revolution that toppled Nicolae Ceausescu.

In Bucharest, there were indications that estimates of up to 80,000 dead and 130,000 wounded given on Romanian television may have been inflated, while in this city, where the revolution began, there has been a public confrontation over casualties between civilian and military authorities.

Bernard Kouchner, the French minister of humanitarian aid, said he had been told by Bucharest health officials that the total number of known dead in fighting around the country over the past two weeks was 766 and that the number of wounded was 1,800.

For days, it has been believed that two dozen decomposing bodies found in a mass grave in Timisoara were the remains of anti-government protesters killed by the Securitate, the state security police. However, when a spokesman for the new local government said at a press conference that the bodies were too old to have been those of slain dem-

onstrators, he was promptly escorted from the room by a soldier.

An army official then said that the spokesman, Petre Borosoiu, was not competent to speak on the matter. Before being silenced, however, Mr. Borosoiu added that four government planes had been used to fly the bodies of slain demonstrators from Timisoara to an unknown destination.

In Timisoara, estimates of the number of protesters killed in the Dec. 15-17 violence that sparked the nationwide

See TOLL, Page 3

U.S. Troops in Panama Question An Associate of Cuban Ambassador

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PANAMA CITY — U.S. troops arrested Ambassador Lazaro Mora of Cuba and two other men outside his residence Thursday and took them away in an armored car, the ambassador's wife said.

In Washington, however, a State Department official denied the report. He said U.S. troops outside the residence asked to see identification papers of a man who accompanied the ambassador as the two left the building.

The man did not have any papers on him and the two were asked to step over to a U.S. vehicle, the official said. After talking to American personnel for several minutes,

the ambassador and his companion were allowed to leave, the official said.

The ambassador's wife said her husband had been taken into custody.

Vessels clog the entry to the Panama Canal as full service is restored on the waterway. Page 2.

dy with his secretary, and the commercial attaché as she watched on the residence's television security system.

The Cuban Embassy residence has been surrounded since Dec. 20 by U.S. troops.

Banks reopened in Panama City

on Thursday, the canal resumed 24-hour operations and a U.S. spokesman said some close associates of General Noriega had left their refuge in the Papal Nunciature.

The general, who was removed from power in the U.S. invasion Dec. 20, remained inside the Vatican mission, but several of his associates left voluntarily. U.S. forces detained at least three.

"In general, the number has been getting lower and it will continue to do so," the Reverend Marcos McGrath, archbishop of Panama, said outside the nunciature.

Lieutenant Colonel Jerry Mur-

See PANAMA, Page 4

Invasion Cut an Illicit Trade Route

By Mark A. Uhlig
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — By deposing General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the United States may end up gaining important new economic leverage over Nicaragua and Cuba, diplomats and business officials say.

For both countries, the officials say, the Noriega government in Panama served as a major intermediary for evading American trade restrictions and providing access to a broad range of American-made goods, from machine parts to toothpicks.

The government's fall could thus force costly changes across the spectrum of Nicaraguan and Cuban commerce, threatening new instability in the hard-hit economies.

The new Panamanian government has made no formal decision

about its ties with either country. Nor, in particular, has it decided whether it will support American trade sanctions against them. But the mere prospect of new American control over the Panamanian economy has sent shock waves through the region.

The threat of a change in Panama's economic relations has had a special impact in Nicaragua, where even short-term economic setbacks could have important implications for national elections Feb. 25.

"As far as Nicaragua is concerned, there has already been a de facto break in relations," noted Juan Jose Medina, who edits an economic newsletter in Managua. "At this point, we can't even get our people out of the country."

Since an American trade embar-

go was imposed against the Nicaraguan government in 1985, Panama has emerged as a clearinghouse for Nicaragua's foreign commerce. Nicaraguan experts estimate that the government maintains 80 local front companies there dedicated to evading U.S. restrictions.

To avoid American financial sanctions, Nicaragua has also used Panama as a base for its official banking, maintaining its principal government funds there in private dollar-denominated accounts.

At the retail level, the most visible of Nicaragua's connections to Panama is its growing system of diplomatas, stores that permit customers to spend dollars on high-quality American and European

See COMMERCE, Page 4

Kiosk

Lithuania Picks Multiparty Way

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Authorities in Lithuania on Thursday formally launched the Soviet Union's first multiparty system, registering the northern republic's new breakaway Communist Party and the pro-independence Democratic Party.

The registration was announced two days after the Communist Party Central Committee in Moscow debated the Lithuanian decision to form an independent party. The split was overwhelmingly approved by the Lithuanian Communist Party this month as part of moves to achieve a politically and economically "sovereign" Lithuania.

General News

Bomb downplays talk of a unified Germany's capital moving in Berlin. Page 3.

Manila says Senator Juan Ponce Enrile played a role in failed December coup. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Japanese buyers, eager to cash in West Germany's economic boom, poured into the Frankfurt market. Page 13.

Turner Broadcasting has filed suit seeking permission for Cable News Network to serve Vietnam. Page 17.

Crossword

Page 10.

Dow Close

The Dollar in New York

DM 1.89

Up 7.80

Yen 143.625

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

FF 5.7725

Ships Clog Entry To Panama Canal

160 Waiting as Full Service Resumes

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — The 160 vessels waiting to pass through the canal from large tankers and to private yachts and everything in between, clogged Panama Bay like toys in a bathtub.

"At night it looks like a city, stretching from horizon to horizon," said Edmund A. Blennerhassett, senior partner of the Associated Steamship Agents S.A., one of dozens of shipping companies that act as middlemen to get world commerce safely through.

Mr. Blennerhassett's firm normally moves 75 ships a month through the 50-mile (80-kilometer) canal — which was closed for the day when U.S. troops invaded Panama a week ago and has been operating at less than half of capacity because most of its employees could not get to work through the shooting.

Now Mr. Blennerhassett has more than 20 ships waiting for passage, with more arriving daily. "I'm not worried," he said. "The canal is very efficient, very good. Everything will just roar through once they get going."

The delay costs shippers between \$10,000 and \$30,000 a day in fuel and pay, depending on the size of the vessel and whether it is a U.S. flag ship — with more highly paid American crewmen.

About 7,600 people normally work for the Panama Canal Commission, but thousands of them were still struggling to get back to work Wednesday, mostly because of U.S. Army roadblocks and military cleanup operations near the canal between Panama City and Colon on the Atlantic coast. Also, U.S. troops have been searching ships to prevent officials associated with the former leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega from escaping on them.

Troops also sank some of the launches Panama port authorities normally use to ferry pilots to the ships or to bring sick or injured crewmen in for medical attention. "All that effectively throttled the Atlantic operation," Mr. Blennerhassett said.

Dennis P. McAuliffe, administrator of the canal commission since 1979, said 12 ships were in the canal when the invasion began at 1 A.M. Dec. 20. No more were allowed to enter, but "we moved all but one of those ships through that day, and that one was an LPG [liquefied natural gas] tanker. We just didn't think it was safe."

Mr. McAuliffe said military officials called to warn him about an hour before the troops moved, but for security reasons he took no action then. Plans made long ago for securing the canal went into effect automatically and troops moved to cover the locks and dams. A half-hour after the invasion, the canal was ordered shut.

During the fighting, two canal employees were wounded, neither seriously. The wife of another employee was killed in the looting that followed. She was buried Tuesday.

The canal had operated since 1914 with only one full closure — for nine months that year, from a landslide — and only a few major slowdowns before last week. Under long-established precedent, it is legally liable only for damages ships incur when in the canal for the transit of 9-12 hours while under control of the canal commission's pilots. Delays of one or two days are not unusual.

The canal went from daylight-only to 24-hour operations Thursday and was to move ships through at the capacity rate of 40 or more ships a day instead of the current 12 to 16 or the normal 32 to 34.



EXCHANGING GUNS FOR DOLLARS — Panamanians lining up Wednesday to turn in their arms in Panama City. A U.S. soldier, in foreground, checks weapons and issues receipts for payment.

U.S. Drug Agents Find Panama Data Trove

The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — U.S. drug agents have been poring over thousands of seized documents that are providing intelligence on international drug trafficking, authorities said.

They said a major discovery was at the headquarters of Panama's Anti-Narcotics Special Force.

U.S. soldiers raided the headquarters Monday and detained three men, according to Lieutenant Colonel William Leszczynski.

Authorities reported finding weapons and ammunition as well as cocaine, marijuana, morphine and drug paraphernalia.

Colonel Leszczynski said his troops also found "electronic devices that could be hooked up to people for electric shocks."

The authorities found a room filled with immigration files of foreigners from more than two-dozen countries, including Cuba, Nicaragua and Colombia.

The files contained detailed information on entries and exits and each file had a small photo of the subject.

One Miami-based agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration who visited the building said the information was useful.

"This tells me who's been in an out of the country," the agent said. "I already found some files of Colombian drug traffickers. So now I know they were here," he added.

India Toll Is Increasing Weeks After Sect Clashes

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

BHAGALPUR, India — Weeks after this city in Bihar State and more than 150 villages were devastated by some of India's worst Hindu-Muslim fighting, police officials are still uncovering graves from massacres that they say have left as many as 1,000 dead.

Others estimate the toll at 1,500. About 400 bodies, mostly Muslim, have been found.

In addition, mobs armed with guns, spears, swords and kerosene bottles ransacked and set fire to the homes of 35,000 people, also predominantly Muslim, driving them into refugee camps.

Fear and tension prevail in areas hit by violence. Hindus and Muslims are afraid to travel to rival areas.

Several factors fueled the crisis: growing tension over a disputed shrine, Ayodhya, in the neighboring northern state of Uttar Pradesh; rumors that Muslims killed hundreds of Hindu students in Bhagalpur; a Muslim attack on a Hindu rally and on Hindu police and civil administrators in Bhagalpur.

Tension in Bihar has intensified since last summer; Hindus and Muslims have clashed in several parts of the state over the shrine. In India, the line between politics and religion is often blurred. The dispute over sacred ground claimed by both Muslims and Hindus is regarded as a powder keg.

For Hindus, Ayodhya is the birthplace of a god, Rama, the hero of the epic Ramayana. Hindu fundamentalists say that Ayodhya was taken from them in the 16th century by a Muslim king, who built a small mosque on the site.

News of many of the killings, which took place two months ago, was emerging only now partly because local officials suppressed it and the local government collapsed.

As a result, leading organizers of the violence have been able to evade capture.

Subodh Keshav, the new district magistrate, said some 1,500 people had been arrested.

"The tendency of the police has been to suppress things," a police official said. "Information is still trickling in from all over the place; a lot of stray killings have been unaccounted for."

The violence has destroyed relations between the Hindu and Muslim communities; people say it will take years to improve.

"There is mistrust and more than the mistrust is the utter fear," said Ashok Singh, the official responsible for rehabilitating 35,000 displaced people.

Some of the most brutal attacks, which occurred between Oct. 24 and 28, went unreported until recently because of what Ajit Datt, a top police investigator, called a cover-up by junior police and government officials, who sided with Hindu mobs.

The scale of the violence, scholars say, reflects the collapse of local order, especially the failure of the police in Bihar, India's most impoverished state, and the power of criminal gangs.

WORLD BRIEFS

PLO Limits Killings of Collaborators

JERUSALEM (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's main-stream Fatah faction on Thursday called for restraining killings of suspected collaborators, a day after the beaten body of the latest victim was reported found in a cave in the occupied West Bank.

A leaflet distributed in the West Bank city of Nablus said that only the leader of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, as "president of the state of Palestine," had the authority to order the execution of suspected collaborators with Israel.

The increasing number of slayings of suspected collaborators in the two-year Palestinian uprising brought charges by Israel that Mr. Arafat ordered killings of political opponents under the guise that they were collaborators. Meanwhile, in the occupied Gaza Strip, the Israeli Army said that soldiers shot and wounded four masked Palestinians in Gaza City.

Singapore Seeks Religious Harmony

SINGAPORE (AP) — The government plans to enact laws to help preserve religious harmony among Buddhists, Muslims, Christians, Hindus and Sikhs at a time of intensifying competition for followers, a government report said Thursday.

The bill would allow the government to ban public speeches or writings by anyone deemed to be stirring up ill will between religious groups or promoting a political cause or subversive activities under the guise of religion, the report said.

The report said that retaliation, such as attacking followers or desecrating places of worship of other religions, would destroy "the tolerance and mutual trust which form the basis of Singapore society." The report also said that Singapore's social fabric would be threatened if religious groups ventured into politics, or political parties used religious sentiments to garner popular support.

Vietnam Outlaws Private Newspapers

BANGKOK (UPI) — Vietnam's National Assembly passed a press law Thursday in which private newspapers were outlawed, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

"The draft law on the press was the subject of a heated debate at the current sixth session of the Vietnamese National Assembly," the agency reported. It said an amendment to permit private newspapers was defeated, 354 to 33.

The passage of the law confirmed a recent conservative trend in Vietnam, fed by fears that the collapse of Communist power in Eastern Europe will harm communism in Vietnam.

Thai Deputy Prime Minister Resigns

BANGKOK (AP) — Deputy Prime Minister Bhisai Rattakul, a senior member of Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan's government, resigned Thursday, citing "personal reasons," the prime minister said.

Mr. Chatichai said that the resignation would not affect his government's stability, as some press reports suggested. "It is normal, it is democracy," he said.

Mr. Bhisai is head of the Democrat Party, one of four parties making up the Chatichai government. He has served as a deputy prime minister since 1983, when his party joined the coalition government of General Prem Tinsulanonda, the former prime minister.

Angolan Rebels Threaten Offensive

LISBON (Reuters) — Angolan rebels threatened on Thursday to start an all-out offensive against the country's Marxist government, but they added that they would do so with reluctance and were ready for a truce. The rebel leader Jonas Savimbi said in a statement that he was willing to sign a truce, but that outbreaks of fighting this week had forced his group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, to step up its combat. The statement, issued in Lisbon, said UNITA "profoundly regrets" that the government "has chosen the path of war to impose its will on UNITA and the Angolan people."

"UNITA is prepared to use a defensive/offensive strategy from this moment in the whole country," the statement said, adding that "the next five days will see a fresh outbreak of war across the country." Mr. Savimbi said both sides had heavy losses in fighting from Dec. 23 to 27. An armed forces statement, quoted by the Portuguese news agency Lusa, said 69 rebels and 14 government troops died between Dec. 20 and 26.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Threat to U.S.-Paris Flight Reported

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Northwest Airlines has received a bomb threat against a New Year's weekend trans-Atlantic flight and is taking security precautions and offering passengers other flights, the carrier said Thursday.

It said Flight 51, scheduled to leave Paris's Charles de Gaulle Airport on Saturday for Detroit, has been threatened, apparently in retaliation for guilty verdicts handed down by a Swedish court last week to four Palestinians on bomb charges.

On Dec. 21 last year, a Pan Am flight was blown up over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people. Unconfirmed reports linked that attack to the accidental U.S. downing of an Iran Air flight over the Gulf in July last year that killed 290 people.

U.S. Warns on Traveling in Tanzania

WASHINGTON (HTI) — The State Department cautions Americans traveling to Tanzania that if arrested they may be deprived of U.S. Embassy aid because that country's police and prison officials are slow in notifying the embassy of such arrests.

Tough restrictions on photography — even of airports, hospitals and schools — are enforced, the department warned, and street crime continues to be a major problem in cities and towns. In addition, travelers to Tanzania should have a combination of two anti-malarial shots, started at least a week before entry and continued for at least a month after departing the country.

Road accidents in Spain have cost a record 6,004 lives between Jan. 1 and Dec. 25 of this year, 785 more than last year, the Traffic Central Board said. There were 4,962 accidents in that period, which injured 6,076 people, 3,417 of them seriously. The Board said. In 1988, 5,419 people were killed and 5,763 injured in 4,477 accidents. (AP)

Lufthansa has proposed building an airport near the Polish industrial city of Katowice, the news agency PAP reported Thursday. And by 1991, the airline would like to open a line between Frankfurt and Katowice, located 300 kilometers (185 miles) south of Warsaw. Lufthansa currently operates a daily flight from Warsaw to Frankfurt and a twice-weekly flight from Warsaw to Düsseldorf. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	4	4	12	Bangkok	32	20	32
Antwerp	4	4	12	Beijing	10	23	7
Athens	15	8	12	Bombay	32	23	23
Berlin	15	8	12	Calcutta	32	23	23
Bombay	32	23	23	Chongqing	10	23	7
Buenos Aires	15	8	12	Dacca	32	23	23
Cardiff	15	8	12	Dhaka	32	23	23
Chongqing	10	23	7	Hankow	32	23	23
Copenhagen	15	8	12	Hong Kong	32	23	23
Dacca	32	23	23	Kobe	32	23	23
Dhaka	32	23	23	Manila	32	23	23
Hankow	32	23	23	Osaka	32	23	23
Hong Kong	32	23	23	Seoul	32	23	23
Kobe	32	23	23	Singapore	32	23	23
Manila	32	23	23	Taipei	32	23	23
Osaka	32	23	23	Tokyo	32	23	23
Seoul	32	23	23				
Singapore	32	23	23				
Taipei	32	23	23				
Tokyo	32	23	23				

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHICAGO: Light to moderate rain; cloudy. TEMPERATURE: High 40, low 30. WIND: Light variable. HURRICANE: No threat. TROPICAL: No threat. SINGAPORE: Showers. TEMPERATURE: High 32, low 24. WIND: Light variable. HURRICANE: No threat. TROPICAL: No threat.



Let's talk about resources

Planning for the future means cultivating new skills, nurturing fresh ideas, and adapting to new environments. It means depending on people. All of us at Deutsche Bank are busy planning for tomorrow. And our commitment to the future takes shape in how we address the manpower resources of today. Around the world, you'll find us ready to talk business — real business — today and for tomorrow.

Deutsche Bank —
Your Partner in the World

Deutsche Bank Group

Branches, subsidiaries and representative offices in Europe: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Barcelona and more than 100 branches in Spain, Brussels, Budapest, Federal Republic of Germany with more than 1300 branches, Geneva, Istanbul, Lisbon, London, Lugano, Luxembourg, Madrid, Manchester, Milan and more than 100 branches in Italy, Moscow, Oporto, Paris, Rotterdam, Strasbourg, Vienna, Zurich.

North and South America: Buenos Aires, Campinas, Caracas, Chicago, Deerfield, Los Angeles, Mexico, Montevideo, New York, Porto Alegre, Santiago de Chile, Sao Paulo, Toronto, Wilmington. Africa and Middle East: Cairo, Johannesburg, Lagos, Manama, Tehran. Asia-Pacific: Bangkok, Beijing, Bombay, Colombo, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Lahore, Macao, Manila, Melbourne, Nagoya, New Delhi, Osaka, Pusan, Seoul, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo.

هذا من العراق

Romanian Readers Begin New Chapter

Ceausescu's Books Recycled to Paper As National Library Starts to Air Out

By Blaine Harden

BUCHAREST — The English, Russian, French, German, Italian and Romanian versions of Nicolae Ceausescu's 32-volume opus, "On the Way of Building Up the Multi-laterally Developed Socialist Society," are being recycled into paper which will be printed something that Romanians might be interested in reading, according to Angela Sopescu-Bradiciu, director of the national library.

On Friday, the day the dictator was toppled, the library began removing hundreds of books by him and his wife, Elena, from the building's third floor. The 32 volumes, each running to nearly 700 pages, contain virtually every public word uttered by the man who reigned for 24 years before he was shot by a firing squad Monday.

A fair sampling of the Ceausescu literary style may be found on page 639 of the English version of volume 30. It begins: "The visit I have paid to Somalia at the invitation of Mohammed Siad Barre yielded highly good results." A typical work by his wife, who professed to be a chemist, is "Research in the Field of the Symptoms and Characteristics of Macromolecules."

When asked Wednesday if anyone had ever come into the library and asked to read anything in the Ceausescu collection, the director of book acquisitions, Spinu Virgil, said, "Never."

But the Ceausescus' influence was more pernicious for what it kept off the shelves than for the mandate that they be stocked with expensive collections of their publications.

The library stopped receiving hard currency for the purchase of foreign books 10 years ago. Its last edition of the major international chemistry journal, "Chemistry Abstracts," is dated 1972. "The knowledge lag is 10 to 15 years" behind what is available outside the country, Mr. Virgil said.

The Ceausescus shuttered Romanians from books and their ideas in other ways. A government decree prevented libraries from owning a book published or written by Romanians living abroad.

The regime also made it difficult and risky for readers to get "sensitive" publications — about 10 percent of the books the library owns. Among those were all books and periodicals dealing with Romanian politics, extending back to the period between the world wars.

For access, a reader had to apply to the Cultural Council, a bureaucracy overseen by the Securitate, the Ceausescu-controlled secret police. The Securitate likely would scrutinize the applicant, including his personal life, and ask why he wanted to read such a book, library officials said.

"It was a very secret and very complex mechanism," said Mr.

TOLL: Figures Doubtful

(Continued from page 1)

revolt have reached as high as 4,500. There were rumors that the bodies of the dead were removed by security forces before they could be counted or identified.

Timisoreana's 4,500 figure was first reported by Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, and was repeated by other news agencies, but doctors at city hospitals have said since that they believe "several hundred" is more realistic. Doctors also said that secret police did sweep city morgues after the shootings and took away corpses of demonstrators as well as bodies of people who had died under other circumstances.

Of the two dozen bodies found in the mass grave at a paupers' cemetery here, some showed signs of death by natural causes or bore characteristic autopsy incisions. But some were bound at the ankles with wire, others showed signs of burns from acid or other corrosive substances and still others were naked except for stockings, as if they had been hastily stripped and dumped.

One member of the provisional government said here that the corpses bound with wire may have been those of victims of pre-revolution police torture and that the security forces may have used the paupers' graveyard to bury their victims because the it has few visitors. It has been unclear who ordered the graves opened.

Doctors and other hospital personnel here have said it will be some time before the actual death toll is established. During the weekend police attack on protesters, many of those who fell were dragged into civilian cars; others apparently were picked up by security vehicles. At some hospitals, staff members were warned by police not to accept or treat anyone wounded in the demonstrations.

In Bucharest, there is also the question of the whereabouts of several hundred to a thousand bodies that nurses and doctors at Coltea Hospital in central Bucharest said were secretly hauled out of the city last Thursday. The deaths occurred when student demonstrators were shot by security police snipers and troops in University Square, doctors and nurses said.

Virgil, adding that most readers, fearing the police, never bothered to ask. As a result, most of the books on the sensitive list were never read.

The Ceausescu stranglehold on reading could be broken only by those who ventured to libraries in Bucharest run by the embassies of the United States and a few West European nations. Several Romanians said this week that their favorite library was the one at the American Cultural Center.

And reading these books was not without risk. It was a crime to have unreported contact with foreigners and a government decree prohibited university teachers from going to embassy libraries. A U.S. diplomat said most professors got around that by sending their cleaning ladies or grandmothers to check out books.

"Every single book" in the U.S. library was read widely by Bucharest's teachers, the diplomat said.

The national library may not order all Ceausescu books destroyed. "Perhaps we will keep one copy of each somewhere," said its director. "After all, we are a library."



Petre Roman, a part of the Romanian party's nomenklatura.

Roman, a Party Aristocrat

Communism Runs in Family of New Bucharest Leader

By David Binder

New York Times Service

Romania's new prime minister, Petre Roman, rates in the Communist world as something of an aristocrat.

His father, Valter Roman, was a pre-war member of Romania's then-Unity Communist Party who fought in the Spanish Civil War.

The father, a descendant of an old rabbinical family from Oradea in Transylvania, was born Ernst Neulander. He took the pseudonym Valter Roman as a young Communist militant.

He served in the Comintern during World War II in Moscow, where he married a Spanish woman, Hortensia, the mother of Petre and his sister, Carmen.

Petre Roman was born in 1946 in Bucharest at the height of his father's career.

Valter Roman was briefly chief of staff of the Romanian army and telecommunications minister until he fell into disfavor with the party's Stalinist leadership as a potential "Titoist."

He was rehabilitated in 1953 and became director of the political publishing house.

The son's career was apparently not affected by his father's

period in the political shadows. He attended the prestigious Petru Gheza Russian-language high school in north Bucharest and was later permitted to study at the University of Toulouse in France. He holds an engineering professorship at Bucharest's Polytechnic University.

It was apparently in this capacity that he came into contact with Ion Iliescu, who was named the new president of Romania Tuesday.

A few years ago, Mihai Dragulescu, a mathematician and sociologist who is a member of the Romanian Academy, created an informal group in Bucharest to discuss advances in science and technology.

According to Vladimir Tismaneanu, who attended high school with the new prime minister, Mr. Roman has been a regular participant in the group, which meets every two weeks.

"It was nonpolitical," said Mr. Tismaneanu, a lecturer in political science at the University of Pennsylvania, adding that in recent years, Mr. Roman had shown an interest in environmental issues.

Mr. Iliescu also became a participant in the Dragulescu circle. They are "party technocrats," Mr. Tismaneanu said.

Since Friday, when Mr. Iliescu announced the formation of the Council of National Salvation, from which the government was formed, Mr. Roman has been seen almost constantly at his side.

He is, in Mr. Tismaneanu's recollection, a man of "aristocratic bearing — approachable but cool," fluent in Spanish and French. At home he is called Petru.

He is married to Mioara Georgescu, the daughter of a former Romanian ambassador to Switzerland who is now a radio broadcaster.

His brother-in-law is married in a daughter of Corneliu Manescu, the former foreign minister and briefly the titular leader of the provisional administration that succeeded the deposed president, Nicolae Ceausescu.

In short, they are part of the nomenklatura — the party establishment, Mr. Tismaneanu said.

In his younger days, he recalled, Mr. Roman was "close, even very close to Zoia Ceausescu, the late dictator's daughter."

Zoia Ceausescu is now under arrest.

The Ceausescu House: Gold, Silver, Art and a Marble Bunker

BUCHAREST — Nicolae Ceausescu lived in a house dripping with gold and silver and packed with art treasures.

Even his anti-nuclear bunker was lined with marble.

On Thursday, Romanian authorities gave Western journalists their first view of the house since Mr. Ceausescu was deposed and executed.

The two-story, 40-room villa in northern Bucharest stands at the center of a compound of a dozen houses in which Mr. Ceausescu's ministers, generals and friends lived.

"I cannot even imagine a billionaire in the West living in such style," said Octavio Badea, a musi-

cian who has joined about 500 soldiers and civilians guarding the house.

It was briefly plundered over the weekend during battles between Ceausescu loyalists and government troops. The troops had joined a mass movement against the 71-year-old dictator, who was overthrown last Friday and executed with his wife on Monday.

The journalists allowed in on Thursday saw foreign fashion magazines and Christmas decorations littering the floors.

The Ceausescus slept in separate apartments. Elena Ceausescu's bare starting similarities to that of Imelda Marcos, unveiled in 1986 after she and her husband, the Philippines president, fled their palace.

Rows of shoes were on display, some with diamond-encrusted heels made by Charles Jourdan, the Paris couture shoemaker. Mrs. Ceausescu's fur coats, part of a wardrobe that also included hundreds of dresses, were strewn over her large unmade bed.

Mr. Ceausescu's pajamas still lay on the unmade bed he last slept in a week ago, just before he fled the uprising. Three telephones stand on his bedside table.

"I hope one day this place will be turned into a museum of madness," said Major Stancu Valentin, who escorted the journalists.

Visitors to the Ceausescu home were met in an entry hall topped by a golden dome. Further inside the ground floor was a music room

outfitted with a Vienna-made grand piano.

Each room was crammed with paintings, ornaments and gilded furniture.

A Christmas card left on display was from the Ceausescus' daughter, Zoia.

"Happy Christmas to my dear beloved parents from your daughter Zoia," the card read.

Zoia Ceausescu was caught as she tried to flee with large sums of money. It has since been stored upstairs in the house.

Mrs. Ceausescu had been learning English, British Broadcasting Corp. English-language videotapes were scattered around her room.

Mr. Ceausescu was apparently a fan of Western movies. Through-

out the house there are West German television sets on which he could watch a French or American film from a stack piled high in one room.

Warm water flowed from gold-plated taps in the Italian-tiled bathrooms.

On the terrace downstairs, where fountains once splashed, a soldier had left his dirty boots, exchanged for a pair that had belonged to Mr. Ceausescu.

Major Valentin said the Ceausescus kept a relatively small staff.

Documents in the kitchen show that Mr. Ceausescu sent unused fruit and meat back to the markets to reclaim his money.

The couple kept to a strict diet; Mr. Ceausescu's daily food intake and calorie count were specially printed out for him.

The couple and their children, Nicu, Zoia and Valentin, had access to a fitness center in the compound. It is equipped with a swimming pool, a boxing ring, a volleyball court and several tennis courts.

China Defends Socialism Against East Bloc Changes

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Events in East Europe will not deter China from following the Socialist road, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

"There has never been a single social system that has not had twists and turns in the course of its evolution," the spokesman, Jin Guiliang, said at a weekly briefing.

"We are well convinced that Socialism will eventually overcome the difficulties on its way ahead and continue to develop. We have full confidence in Socialism," he said.

"With regard to what impact the situation in Romania and in East Europe as a whole will have on China, I just want to say that each country has its own circumstances."

Mr. Jin's remarks were made a day after Prime Minister Li Peng said events had shown that his government was correct in crushing the Tiananmen pro-democracy movement of this past spring.

Mr. Li said in a speech that the violent suppression of what the government calls a "counterrevolutionary rebellion" had safeguarded the leadership of the Communist Party, the Socialist system and the People's Republic.

China would maintain a firm belief in itself and adhere to the Socialist direction and its open-door policy, Li said.

China has taken an outwardly neutral view of the collapse of Communism's monopoly of power in Eastern Europe.

But East European sources in Beijing said China's hard-line leaders are privately concerned with the turn of events and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's willingness to allow radical changes within the East bloc.



A soldier stood guard Thursday amid a bedroom jumble at the house in Bucharest of Romania's former president, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Watch on the Rhine: Bonn Alert to Capital Gains

By Stephanie Griffith

Special to the Herald Tribune

BONN — The question, until recently heard only in jest, has now been raised with concern: In a reunited Germany, what would become of Bonn?

With talk of Berlin as capital of a unified German nation, fears have grown here that Bonn would revert to the sleepy provincial town it was before 1949, when it was chosen by Konrad Adenauer as provisional capital of West Germany.

Many of the city's officials and leading figures have scrambled to downplay the impact of any move to Berlin. "We have 300,000 inhabitants, only 20,000 of whom are federal employees who would be directly affected," said Jürgen Endemann, a member of the mayoral council that runs the city.

"At any rate, when one considers the costs involved, a move to Berlin would take many years if not decades to complete."

Unpalatable as the thought is to many city residents, West Germans have always thought Bonn too small and unassuming to be the national capital. Even its 2,000th anniversary celebrations earlier this year passed with little attention from the rest of the country.

The inferiority complex that the city has developed has not been eased by Berlin's generally being

considered the most vibrant and urbane of German cities.

"Given the historical and geographic significance of Berlin, it would be understandable if it were made the capital of a reunited Germany," said Reinhardt Schwarzer, a press spokesman for the federal government. "But there's a certain

logic to keeping the capital in Bonn too," he said. "The location is good, and the whole governmental infrastructure is already here."

Speculation about change comes just as a feeling of permanence was beginning to pervade the city, bolstered by an expensive, long-term construction project of federal

buildings that is now in its final stages.

Real estate agents here are especially uneasy about the possible effects of reunification. "The market here is nervous, because at present it is dependent on the bureaucrats who live here," said Paul Stockhausen, a Bonn realtor.

Merry Christmas and happy new year!

JADE

"IT'S WONDERLAND!"

2000 sq. meters of rare pine & mahogany antiques, of kilims and fine needle point carpets, armchairs & couches designed exclusively for JADE.

Santa Claus's present:

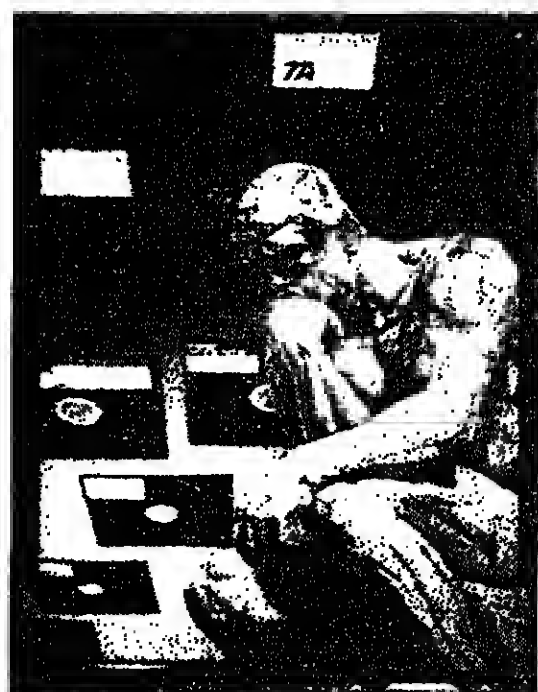
10% discount for all Herald Tribune readers*, and other surprises.

JADE

PINE AND MAHOGANY ANTIQUES/FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE OBJECTS, INTERIOR DESIGNING

71, Avenue des Ternes 75017 PARIS - Tel: 40.55.02.19

Do you like to play TETRIS



Super game from the U.S.S.R.
Played all over the globe.

Manufactured and marketed under our license.

AND WE HAVE MORE FOR YOU!

To license original Soviet games
APPLY TO:

ELORG

V/O ELECTRONORTECHNIKA (ELORG) firma ELORGPORGRAMMA
11-A, Chaykovsky Str., 121099, Moscow, U.S.S.R. Telex: 411 385 EOT - Phone: 205-00-33

\$600,000,000 MILLION MUST BE WON

In European Lotteries

Enter all of them at a party a chance. All government controlled. The prize payable in every country.

For FREE information write: Winning Edge Marketing, P.O. Box 10, Brussels, Belgium.

VALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL.

TRAVEL

Visit Malaysia Year 1990: A Cultural Calendar

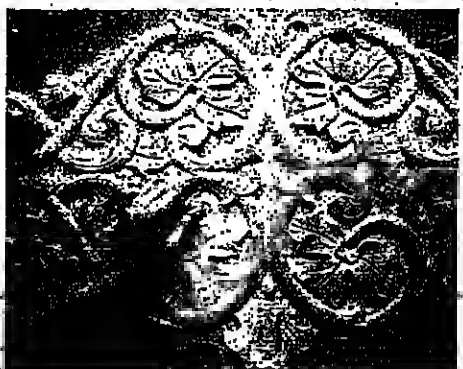
Malaysia's most ambitious tourism promotion and its triumph in the development of multicultural unity both will be celebrated as Visit Malaysia Year 1990 is launched throughout the nation on New Year's Day.

In an explosion of parades, opening ceremonies, cultural shows and exhibitions, national and civic leaders will welcome the first of a projected 4.2 million foreign visitors that the year-long festival is expected to attract. Amid the thunder of ceremonial drums and clipped precision of honor guards, the exotic swirl of Malay, Chinese and Indian Hindu dancers will set the main theme of the promotion — "Fascinating Malaysia," one of the Asia/Pacific region's most vibrant multicultural societies.

The cultural spectrum of this nation of 17 million people is highlighted throughout the Visit Malaysia Year calendar of events in festivals, exhibitions and other promotions unveiling a wealth of arts and crafts, music and dance, religious observances, recreational rituals and a rich historical legacy.

February

The cultural calendar begins with the Asian Folklore Festival on February 1-7, in which Malaysian dancers and street performers will be joining those from other countries in special shows in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang, Malacca, Kuantan and Johor Bahru. The Malaysia International Air Race, Paris-Langkawi-Paris, begins February 5 and ends three weeks later. Around 20 single- and twin-engine planes, as well as turbo-prop aircraft, will participate in the 25,000-kilometer (15,534-mile) race.



Final touches on a handmade wood carving.

From February 15 to March 15, the 50th anniversary of the Taman Negara National Park, the world's oldest jungle, will be celebrated. Traditional handicrafts from all over Malaysia will be on display, along with workshops showing how they are made, at a Handicraft Fair at Air Keroh, Malacca, on February 17-24. The exhibition will illustrate Malaysia's rich artistic heritage, with native products such as *batiks*, ornate silk weavings, silverwork, elaborate Kelantan kites and rattan and basketwork on show alongside other arts items.

The Handicraft Fair coincides with the opening of the Malaysian Games Festival (February to October) in Kota Bharu, in which one of Malaysia's most renowned cultural centers, Kelantan state, will show off its traditions and wares. Kelantan, the heart of the east coast Islamic region, is famous for its *batiks*, silks, giant bird kites, silverwork, spinning tops and traditional drums and other Malay musical instruments. It is also the home of the *wayang kulit*, the Malay shadow puppet theater.

March

Sarawak, one of Malaysia's eastern jungle states in Borneo, joins the year-long festival with the Baram Regatta on the Sarawak River at Kuching on March 10-15. Local ethnic groups, the former head-hunting Dayaks, Ibans, Kenyahs and Bidayus, their menfolk sporting traditional costumes and tribal tattoos, will race their longboats, recreating an era of fierce jungle warfare.

May

Kelantan state's nine-month festival joins the cultural calendar again with an International Kite Festival on May 20-27 at Kota Bharu. The huge ceremonial bird kites, virtually a symbol of Malaysia, will take to the air alongside regional examples and the latest creations from around the world.

May is also the month in which Sabah, the northern state of Malaysian Borneo, bursts onto the cultural calendar with a week-long festival of parades, cultural shows, traditional sports and the highlight of the whole show, the Harvest Festival (Karamatan) of the elaborately costumed Kadazan farmers. Another ethnic group, the Bajaus, also celebrate their annual market festival on May 30-31 at Kota Belud — more than 70 kilometers (43.5 miles) from the capital, Kota Kinabalu — with cockfights, dancing and beauty contests. Like Sarawak, Sabah was part of the sultanate of Borneo until the British penetrated the region and negotiated colonial control. The Kadazans have traditionally been the farming stock of this region known as the "Land Below the Wind."

May sees the start of an annual cultural event of another sort at Sipadan, Sabah's oceanic island and main coral-diving attraction, and at Rantau Abang,

Above: Malaysian girls wearing traditional dress during Independence Day celebrations in Kuala Lumpur; the tinsel poles are paraded during most festive occasions. (All photos by R. Ian Lloyd.)



A beach on Tioman island.

Terengganu, high on Malaysia's east coast. Giant leatherback turtles, some of them weighing up to 750 kilos (1,653 pounds), and other turtle species come ashore to lay their eggs on the beaches in what has become a kind of festival in its own right. Special viewing tents are set up at night, with food and drink, and cultural shows will be added this year to provide entertainment as the maritime reptiles lumber up the sand under the watchful eyes of Department of Fisheries wardens.

June

From June 1 to August 31, Malaysia's national religion, Islam, takes the center stage of Visit Malaysia Year with the World Islamic Civilization Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur. The festival will feature exhibitions of Islamic heritage and art, and an international seminar with delegates from 10 Muslim countries. On June 9-16, another Folklore Festival will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Malacca and Kuala Terengganu, capital of Terengganu state — this one featuring dancers and street performers from the 12 main universities of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

ASEAN is made up of Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Brunei; Malaysia itself is heading a second wave of nations developing toward Newly Industrialized Country (NIC) status. With its combined population of 300 million, ASEAN is expected to provide the re-

gion's biggest trade and investment opportunity of the 21st century. Its own tourism promotion campaign begins in 1992 with Visit ASEAN Year.

The focus of Visit Malaysia Year returns again to Terengganu with a National Top-Spinning Competition on June 15-17. Top-spinning and kite-flying contests are one of the traditional village recreations after the rice harvest.

Malacca enters the scene on June 23-29 with its Festival of San Pedro, celebrating the birthday of the patron saint of its fishing industry. Decorated boats and singing, dancing and feasting will be a prelude to the old Portuguese settlement's major celebration of its 600th anniversary in July.

July

The International Drum Festival of Kelantan, scheduled for July 16-22 at Kota Bharu, introduces another regional village tradition staged annually at harvest time. The giant drums of Kelantan, *rebana ubi* — made from hollowed-out logs — will be the star attraction of the festival. The thunder of drums can be heard from village to village, day and night, at the end of the harvest. In official contests, points are awarded for the artistry of timing, rhythm and style. Malacca celebrates its 600th anniversary from July 22 to August 5; the city will stage historical exhibitions, cultural shows, *silat* contests and dancing and stage performances. The social and architectural heritage of Malacca's Portuguese and Dutch history will also be on display. In Sarawak during July at the National Parks and Wildlife Exhibition, special tours will take visitors to locations like the Niah Caves, with rock drawings made by stone-age Negritos at least 35,000 years ago.

Sports Events



Penang Grand Prix, 1986.

July

The 11th World Women's Basketball Championship on July 11-22 in Kuala Lumpur.

For more information, contact the Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia, 24th-27th floor, Menara Dato Onn, Putra World Trade Center, 45 Jalan Tun Ismail, Kuala Lumpur 50480. Telephone: 3-2935188; Fax: 3-2935884.

Lumpur and Kota Kinabalu is matched by the Penang Grand Prix, featuring local and international drivers, on July 16-17. On July 28-31, the beautiful coral-fringed island of Tioman hosts an International Regatta.

August

International and Asian runners take to the streets again for the NIKE International 10-Kilometer Race in Kuala Lumpur.

September

Regional and world-class competitors take part in the Penang International Triathlon on September 2. On September 3-4, climbers flock to Mount Kinabalu in Sabah for the Malaysia Airlines International Climathon — a race up and down the 4,040-meter (13,288-foot) mountain.

August

If you missed the Malacca Handicraft Fair in February, National Handicraft Month begins on August 1 at Alor Setar in Kedah state, featuring a wealth of traditional arts and crafts and workshop demonstrations. Then, on August 12-18, colorful Kelantan will offer a full Tourism Week of cultural shows and traditional sports at Kota Baharu, including *batik*, silverware and other handicraft exhibitions, food fairs, kite-flying and top-spinning contests. National Day falls on August 31, and the whole country will be celebrating this, the 35th anniversary of *Merdeka* — Malaysian independence. All major cities and towns will be decoratively lighted; parades, exhibitions and other activities will mark the day in 1955 when the British flag was lowered and the independent federation came into being, led by Tunku Abdul Rahman.



A wayang kulit (shadow play) performed by a talented *tok dalang* (puppeteer).

September

Bank Month begins September 1 in the main center for this craft, Kota Baharu, Kelantan. Special exhibitions and workshops will be displaying and demonstrating traditional printing and dyeing techniques, along with modern *batik* fashions. For visitors to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Fest '90 will display the cultures and cuisines of the 13 states September 15-30. Regional and ethnic dancing, song and foods will be offered at hotels and shopping centers throughout the city. For the best displays, try the Shangri-La and Pan Pacific hotels and the capital's futuristic The Mall center.

October

The National Silat Championship at Ipoh, Perak, on October 1-7 will lift the veil on a purely Malaysian form of martial art. In ancient times, and during World War II, this defensive unarmed combat was used to maim and kill. Today, it is more like Chinese *tai chi* for two, a ballet of control and graceful poses staged to the rhythmic beat and wail of a *scrural* (flute), gongs and drums.

November

Malaysia's key rice-farming state, Kedah, stages its own Cultural Week on November 15-21, presenting cultural shows and its own version of the Malaysian shadow puppet theater, *wayang kulit*. The puppets are flat leather figures with a filigree of holes, and it is the shadows, thrown by a hurricane lamp onto a blank screen, that are the characters of the plays. These shows are one-man performances, each presented by a *tok dalang* ("man of mysteries"), the most skilled of whom can manipulate up to 30 characters in one show, accompanied by traditional music.

December

Visit Malaysia Year 1990 draws to a close with another burst of *silat* — this one an international contest, the Malaysian Silat Open Championship in Kuala Lumpur on December 1-7, at which the top Malaysian players will be pitting their skills against participants from 15 countries. The island of Penang will round off the national festival with its own month-long celebration.

This advertising section was written by Derek Maitland, publisher and editor-in-chief of The Pacific Traveller.

October

The World Powerboat Grand Prix, the grand finale of the world championship season, takes place in Penang.

November

At Shah Alam, Selangor (Kuala Lumpur), the top international motorcyclists clash in the World Superbike Challenge on November 1-4. This month also sees more than 2,000 participants from all over Asia competing in the 6th Asian Veterans Athletic Championship in Kuala Lumpur.

December

The southern state of Johore and its Pasir Gudang international auto racing circuit provide the setting for the final sporting event of the year, the Johor Grand Prix Formula III.

January

Monsoon Challenge International Board Sailing Regatta, January 20-28, at Balok Beach, Kuantan, one of the world's 10 best windsurfing beaches.

March

Third Malaysian Bowling Festival, March 1-23 at Petaling Jaya, Selangor, with 600 international participants. The resort island of Langkawi, famous for its adjacent group of 99 smaller islands, stages a recreational festival on March 10-16, featuring sailing races and water-skiing championships.

April

The Kuala Lumpur International Marathon on April 5 is expected to attract 10,000 entrants from all over

Asia and around the world. More than 300 competitors from Asia will be taking part in the Malaysian Open Fencing Championship in the national capital.

May

Penang's International Boat Festival is scheduled for May 19-20, with teams from 17 countries taking part.

June

The world's top five hockey nations will be competing in the Sultan Azlan Shah's Cup International Hockey Tournament in Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh. Meanwhile, the Second Trans-Borneo International Rally gets underway in Sarawak, with drivers crossing 1,990 kilometers (1,240 miles) of jungle terrain all the way to Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Judge China on the Facts

Whatever happened to the uproar over China? It has all but disappeared in the new preoccupation with events in Panama and Romania. Yet the questions endure, and President Bush's recent remarks show that he still doesn't understand his critics.

He seems to think they dispute his personal familiarity with China, challenge his prerogatives of office or are irrationally hostile — "using this fantastically, diabolically anti-me language," he said last week. What Americans across the political spectrum have been trying to convey is something quite different. It is not that they are "anti-me" but pro-freedom.

Upholding freedom is America's most important interest and value, especially in this year of democratic revolution. The president's narrow focus on realpolitik, and on himself, demeans it.

Americans have been thrilled by the casting off of totalitarian regimes in 1989. This spring, equally momentous changes seemed under way in China. Chinese democrats might have succeeded, too. But they were thwarted by desperate old-line Communists who did not mind shedding rivers of blood and who calculated that the world would swallow their brutality without imposing real costs. Regrettably, they calculated right about George Bush.

But most Americans feel differently, for reasons of sense as well as sentiment. China's rulers are old, isolated and regressive. Even as Mr. Bush predicts redeeming results from his initiative, Beijing has formal-

ized its abandonment of economic reform and further tightened the repressive screws. China's condemnation of Mikhail Gorbachev for stirring democratic change in Eastern Europe suggests grim days ahead.

The administration is right to insist that the United States nonetheless needs to maintain a dialogue with China's present leaders. They still command both a nuclear arsenal and the destiny of more than a billion people. But sensible diplomacy does not require a public blessing of Beijing.

In June, the president's failure to articulate fully the public's horror over the massacre made it harder for him to contain pressure for stronger sanctions. And revulsion at the spectacle of U.S. diplomats toasting the butchers of Beijing will make Congress even less willing to defer to administration assurances of good things to come.

Mr. Gorbachev's foreign policy revolution has transformed the strategic triangle that once justified giving China the benefit of doubt. The tragedy of Tiananmen Square has led Americans to revise their perceptions of Beijing's good will. And the upheavals in Eastern Europe show how quickly yesterday's persecuted democrats can become tomorrow's statesmen.

Basing China policy on long-standing personal ties with leaders like Deng Xiaoping, now an old and bitter man, requires collaborating in his shame. Better to follow the advice Mr. Deng gave when he was in his prime: Seek truth from facts.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Time to Rethink COCOM

Rebuilding Eastern Europe's economies is going to require a lot of chips. Sophisticated semiconductor devices have become indispensable to modern commerce. All of the Eastern European countries desperately need, for example, adequate telephone service. But modern phone systems need equipment that is on the COCOM list.

Seventeen advanced countries — most of NATO plus Japan and Australia — have an agreement not to sell certain technical equipment to the Soviet Union and its allies. They have set up the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, to keep a list of the forbidden items. Even in these days of relaxation and good feelings, technology of strategic importance ought not to be sold to just anybody. The quarrel is about precisely what should be on the list and how far it should be allowed to reach into civilian technology.

This quarrel has been going on for a long time. The Europeans believe that the United States is unfairly and unnecessarily restrictive. The U.S. Commerce Department has fought for years with the Defense Department, which has repeatedly wanted to apply COCOM sanctions broadly, even to technologies that are familiar throughout the world. These disputes have suddenly become much sharper with the new opportunities to help Eastern Europe.

It is not only telecommunications that is involved. All of the Eastern countries are struggling to organize modern banking systems, but banking as it is now practiced requires powerful computers that are on the COCOM list. As for transportation, high-speed rail lines have chips embedded in the rails to control the signals. Those chips are also on the list. Much of the diagnostic equipment routinely used in Western hospitals cannot be shipped to Poland because it contains certain chips that the Defense Department argues might be put to other uses.

As for fairness, the COCOM list prohibits sending equipment to Poland or Hungary that can be legally sold to China. Americans explain this anomaly as merely another manifestation of the sentimental tilt toward China. Europeans take a less benign view. They see it as a pattern of loose rules on trade with China, where American exporters are on the inside track, and tight rules in Eastern Europe, where the Western Europeans have the advantage.

To let COCOM collapse would be a dangerous mistake. But the list will be effective only as long as all the advanced countries support it. If the United States persists in restrictions that the other democracies consider unreasonable, they will abandon COCOM, and the list will become irrelevant.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Why Excuse El Salvador?

The Salvadoran Army remains the prime suspect in the November murder of six Jesuit priests, a cook and her daughter. Warning signs abound that the Bush administration is more eager to ease pressure on the Salvadoran government than to bring the killers to justice. This does not favor to President Alfredo Cristiani, and seriously misreads American opinion.

The slaughter of the priests does not excuse violence against civilians by Salvadoran guerrillas. Nor would most Americans welcome an insurgent triumph. But it is a dangerous leap to conclude that resisting the rebels justifies making common cause — or appearing to make common cause — with killers on the far right.

Appearances already are disturbing. A Salvadoran cleaning woman is the key witness linking the crime to the Salvadoran Army. Brought to Miami for interrogation, she was treated as a criminal, according to American Jesuits and a leading human rights group. Not so, says the Justice Department: the woman was not mistreated, and U.S. agents did not directly question her.

Yet the Justice Department concedes that "witnesses" from the FBI and the State Department were on hand as the woman and her husband, a baker, were questioned. The chief interrogator was the notorious Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Antonio Rivas, chief of El Salvador's torture-prone Special Invest-

gative Unit. Under the circumstances, what was a terrified woman to think? To all appearances, federal agents were the approving partners of the very Salvadorans most disposed to discredit her testimony.

As this was happening, El Salvador deported a young American church activist who had been charged with concealing a guerrilla arms cache. No court determined her guilt or innocence. Yet the White House spokesman remarked, "There are indications of her involvement, that's for certain." Why does the normally careful Martin Fitzwater feel free to sound like judge and jury?

His sarcasm is of a piece with the protective diplomacy of the U.S. ambassador in San Salvador, William Walker. Though he came to his post with a reputation as a human rights advocate, Mr. Walker has yet to reflect American outrage over the killing of priests and harassment of church workers. Asked if the Salvadoran government should be held responsible for human rights crimes, he replied: "Management control problems exist in a situation like this." He added: "I really think that President Cristiani is under a barrage from all sides and all sorts of events. I think some things are happening that he would prefer not to happen."

Some wrongs call for a roar of protest. Mr. Walker, a decent man, offers only a bureaucratic peep.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Ethiopia's 'Strategic Famine'

Ethiopia is once again besieged by a serious famine. It may soon become worse than the 1984-85 calamity that captured the world's generous attention. Four million human beings are at risk. Most of them live in the rebellious provinces of Eritrea and Tigre.

Both provinces have waged wars of secession from Ethiopia for several years. The hunger that now afflicts Tigreans and Eritreans is mostly the result of a deliberate Ethiopian government strategy. That strategy was conceived by the Ethiopian strongman, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

By preventing relief supplies from reaching Tigre and Ethiopia through roads under

the control of the Ethiopian government, Colonel Mengistu has brought Tigreans, Eritreans and the inhabitants of other northern provinces to the edge of starvation. His abhorrent tactic must be denounced as loudly and indignantly in Moscow as it is in Washington.

The Soviet Union, which still pays most of the bills in Ethiopia — especially bills for the interminable war — has considerable influence. Moscow should urge the colonel to reach an agreement with the rebels that allows food convoys to get through.

The "strategic famine" is a sin against mankind. Like the 1984 famine, it merits the arousal of millions of appeals asking Colonel Mengistu to lift his hateful siege.

— The Miami Herald

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR
and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher •
FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Associate Director • JUANITA L. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director •

ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe • KOURT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 45 37 93 00. Telex: 613595. Circulation: 612832; Editorial: 612718; Production: 630693.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cavenish Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RSS6928
Ming Pao, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

© 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

The Great Dictator Wrote His Own End

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — Maybe the image of Nicolae Ceausescu that will linger in the American mind — if indeed any does — will be that of his mortified flesh, the Romanian dictator left to lie there on the pavement, bloody and disheveled, for one last photo opportunity.

But for me, the telling imagery had come the week before. It was the TV film of Mr. Ceausescu on the balcony of the palatial building, speaking confidently at first to what he took to be a properly controlled, cooked-up rally of support and then letting his face betray, in sequence, bafflement, consternation and fury as he perceived what the crowd was chanting. It was, of course, as we now know, chanting "rai" and "death" and things like that. Shortly, the furious man in the little fur hat had vanished, and we were to hear the heavy, improvised, unspeakably comic strains of martial music being blasted out over the Romanian airwaves.

I met Mr. Ceausescu once, in Bucharest in 1977, and the reason this Charlie Chaplin-Mel Brooks-Peter Sellers-style conclusion to his career so took me is that it validated my impressions from that earlier time. The balcony scene with its changing crowd grumbles and changes of facial expression on the part of the dictator was cinematic and farcical.

The man's handiwork was not funny; it was monstrous. But his public style was somehow out of "The Great Dictator," and you knew — or at least you hoped — that he would eventually receive cinematic justice, by which I don't so much mean the gory end as the humiliating last act on that balcony.

When we were in Bucharest everything seemed to have this odd, satirical-film-about-a-dictator quality to it. Our pace was to be speeded up or slowed down according to the mood and whim of the great man.

On a day when our interviewing group had some free time we were informed that he had been granted

an opportunity to spend it on a lovely day trip to "see" Bulgaria. We were shepherded into our cars, fitted out with a sizable police escort and sent off on a screaming dash down endless miles of rural road — at the end of which we were rewarded with the sight of a bridge, a small grayish river and some woodland on the other side. That, we were told, was Bulgaria. Then we came back.

Or, when things were not put on comical speedup, they could sum up the day in a half hour. Our meeting with Mr. Ceausescu having been fixed for 4:30 P.M. one day, we were denied a request to see forth early, at around, say, 4:00, so as to be sure to be on time. We would start, we were instructed, at 4:15, or was it 4:12?

Whatever it was, about a block from the palace our drivers suddenly decelerated around a block, pulled up to a curb and stopped. We were informed that we had been about to commit the evidently unpardonable sin of arriving one minute early at the palace drive, so we would wait exactly one minute and then proceed.

The other large aspect of film farce about the scene was the casting. Who found those people? There were no screen credits rolling by when we left, but there were indelible memories.

One day we were taken on a visit to an official newspaper. We were seated in a row across a large boardroom table from a row of portly old people, who, honest to God, looked just like a photo of a politburo reviewing the May Day parade of 1958. There was no evidence of a newspaper operation anywhere to be seen. To our discomfort they kept referring to us and them as "we journalists."

A high point came when, having learned that I had something to do with the letters pages of my newspaper, they waxed enthusiastic about the great social and political value of letters to the editor.

This, it turned out, was not that letters may vindicate, entertain, correct or simply start an argument, but rather that they were vehicles of

OPINION



By G. ZANGER. The Chicago Sun-Times. Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

complaint about the socialist derelictions of various workers, tenants, supervisors, people who, upon publication of the charges against them, would be given a fixed number of days to rectify their ways — or else.

The cops looked like movie cops. At a synagogue on Friday night, where a remnant congregation of frail and aged Jews who had survived 40 years of central European horror conducted their services, the police spies were a large, ostentatious presence. They moved about looking, listening, taking notes and making sure no one mistook who they were and whose business they were doing.

The vast, glittery hall into which we were finally shown when the big moment came was most royally decked out. The seating was formal. He and we all sat more or less facing the same direction, looking outward to this great expanse of room, so that we would have to turn sideways to address one another, and in a row going down each side of the room were seated many unidentified aides.

In this setting — I thought of the great halls in which Groucho had held forth as leader of Fredonia in whatever that movie was — Mr. Ceausescu complained of his treatment by the West. This was a period

in which the Romanian dictator had done and was doing the United States some good in its transactions abroad, especially with the Chinese, and had been constructively involved in Arab-Israeli affairs. He was defying Moscow on his own foreign policy and had earned the admiring sobriquet in the West of "maverick."

Why then, he wanted to know, was the U.S. Congress being so beastly as to press him on these infernal human rights issues? There was noise at that time of taking away his most-favored-nation trade status. We raised questions about his persecution of religious and ethnic groups and his repression of dissent.

"You will not find here in Romania the type of freedom that exists in the United States," he said. "I have heard that a demonstration of former Nazis was permitted there under the constitution. We do not regard this kind of freedom as superior. We are not going to allow such freedoms here."

And again, the familiar plaint: "We are not shunning dissent or even a confrontation of views on the fundamental problems that separate the existing social systems. But we believe that the priority at present is to do everything we can to

find further ways of cooperation." In fact, Mr. Ceausescu killed himself. He choked on his own arrogance, greed, and unimpeded ascent to what seemed and, for a while, was, absolute power.

There was a time, long since past even when we were there, when a couple of tablespoons of human rights might have helped to cure what ailed him. But by the time he headed for the execution squad, he had lost any capacity he might have had to see and hear what was really going on around him.

He was thus "protected" and thereby exposed to danger as these boxes almost invariably are. All that bowing and scraping and running around and speeding and slowing the clock to spare him or please him had its toll, not just on his thousands of victims but ultimately and satisfyingly on the man himself.

Mr. Ceausescu's expression of belated comprehension of what the crowd was saying that day and his sudden whisking off the balcony and into oblivion was a perfect metaphor for a political murderer's downfall. That is where the movie really ended.

The writer is the editorial page editor of The Washington Post.

Now Poland Learns to Roll With the Punches of Partisan Politics

By David S. Broder

WARSAW — For better or worse, real politics is coming to Poland.

After the surge of national unity that broke the grip of the Communist Party last summer and installed the Solidarity-led coalition government, the natural forces of political rivalry are beginning to surface.

For an American, visiting Poland this winter is like traveling backward in time to the days when Thomas Jefferson organized our first partisan politics under the disapproving gaze of President George Washington. For the Poles involved, it can be a wrenching personal experience. That they are bearing up with a certain good humor augurs well for the political stability that Poland so desperately needs as it tries to rescue its ravaged economy.

I saw an example of this adaptive ability the other day in Lodz, when the Solidarity-appointed mayor, Waldemar Bohdanowicz, a well-paid trade representative for a West German chemical concern until two months ago, conducted the second neighborhood meeting in his undeclared campaign for next summer's election.

For 90 minutes, he endured relentlessly picaresque questions about such issues as price-gouging coal dealers and rude landlords.

I find it rather depressing," he said later, "that they want me to solve such problems for them." He added that he had changed his home

telephone number to escape constituents' calls after two weeks in office. But, like any good politician, he told his voters he loved the burdens they put on him. "Problems stimulate me," he said. "I sleep four hours a night."

Even more reassuring was the way a man named Josef Slisz handled his first political rebuff. When he organized a 47-day farm strike among his neighbors in 1980, Mr. Slisz was no politician. Today, he is.

A giant of a man, now 65, obviously uncomfortable in the ill-fitting blue suit he wears as deputy speaker of the Senate, Mr. Slisz found himself under attack earlier this month at the convention of the Rural Solidarity movement he helped found. His crime, said a Senate colleague, Gabriel Janowski, was being "too lenient toward the government."

OPINION

Can Israel Have a Future That Overcomes the Past?

By Flora Lewis

Jerusalem — The 21st century is about to begin, argues the Israeli philosopher Yehuda Yovel. The 20th century was not only brutal but short. It started in 1914, with the conflict President Woodrow Wilson called "the war to end wars."

It ends, Mr. Yovel claims with some intellectual justification, in 1989. This year, the most heavily armed parts of the world learned that force is not strength. In between, there was the Depression, communism and fascism, the Holocaust

A number of thinkers in Israel worry now about it becoming 'irrelevant.' There is a variety of aspects to this concern.

and the atomic bomb. There was also television, the moon landing and mass air transport.

There are more desperately poor people in the world than ever before (there are so many more people — more than five billion, compared with fewer than two billion at the start of the century).

And there are more comfortable, educated people than was ever imagined possible, probably more than the global population of 1800.

So the question is, who gets into the next century and who gets sent back to the 19th, which laid the foundations and set the traps? Israel is at once an obsessively self-centered country and a sophisticated society with much knowledge about the world and a capacity to reflect on the meaning of great developments.

A number of its thinkers worry now about becoming "irrelevant." There is a variety of aspects to this concern. One level is geopolitical.

If the great powers truly transcend their hostilities and see common problems where before they saw cause for conflict, how will they react to localized and regional disputes that have been ringing their strategic alarm bells for two generations?

Fear of being marginalized is coming to lots of people in the Third World as the receding Cold War dissipates their special role. That may leave them to face their own persistent conflicts alone.

How would Israel be affected if the

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Israeli-Arab issue seemed no more important to the rest of the world than Sri Lanka's troubles? Israel does not intend to sag into the Third World.

"The powers will either ignore us," said one analyst, "or if they decide the spiraling level of weaponry in the region is getting too dangerous, they may move in and impose a settlement."

He was not sure which would be more unfavorable for Israel. Either way, it could lead to a new form of isolation, a new form of constraint on participating in the opportunities of the future.

This can bring another kind of irrelevance. Power seems increasingly from economics and science. Even medium-size states feel the need to pool elements of sovereignty to meet this challenge.

Little ones, like Israel and, if it comes to be, Palestine, will require a regional base that arms cannot provide. Indeed, a focus on military strength is a drain on society's capacity. Ezer Weizman, a former Israeli defense minister, sees and argues this forcefully.

In this context, Israel's approach to its "Palestinian problem" is less than pointless. It is a dead end, and what is felt as an all-important struggle for survival is degrading into endemic, endless communal strife.

Meron Benvenisti, a distinguished Israeli expert on the West Bank, sees nothing likely to break the deadlock, on either side. The struggle seems irrelevant in the sense that it will go on and on, neither escalating beyond the point of bearability nor fading away. He could be wrong, but there is little sign of it.

On still another level is the relevance of Israel to Judaism. The Zionists who founded Israel saw the state as a Jewish homeland where the question of identity would be solved in what seemed a normal, national cultural way. But the demands of theocracy have grown to challenge the secular idea.

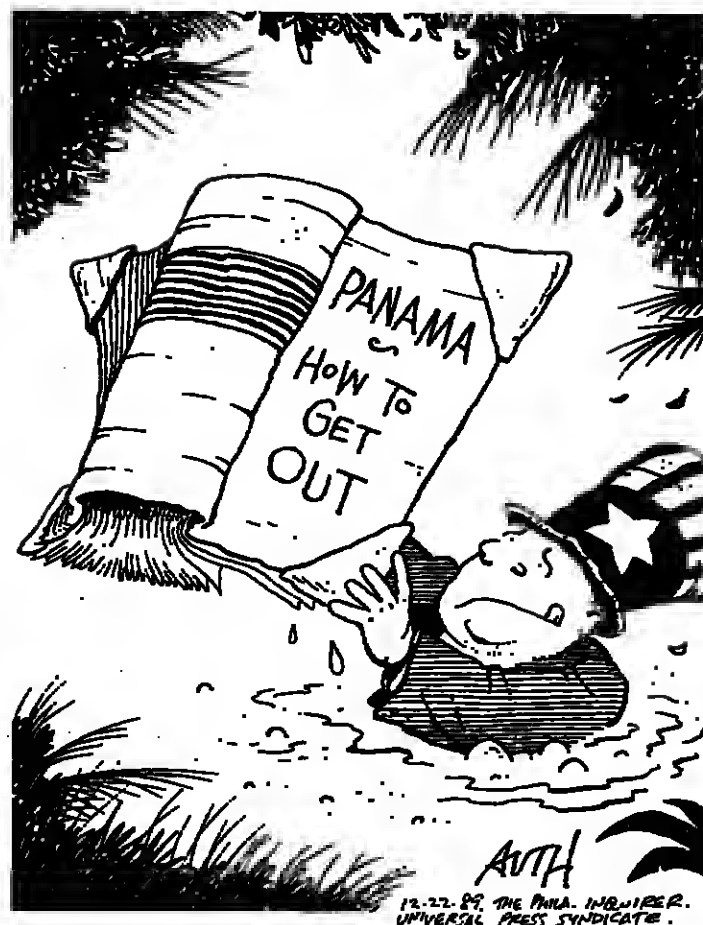
Mr. Yovel ascribes Israel's extraordinary interest in a book he wrote on Spinoza as a reflection of renewed identity issues in the homeland. He considers Spinoza the first "problematic Jew," one who rejected the doctrines and authority of the rabbinic and still felt deeply attached to Jewishness and religion.

Spinoza was excommunicated for that in the 17th century in the Netherlands, but refused to convert to Christianity. Mr. Yovel has become a celebrity for advocating Spinoza's way for a new century of tolerance.

And the ultimate question of relevance is survival. Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem points out that 1996 will be the 3,000th anniversary of King David's making Jerusalem the Jewish capital.

"And here we are," he said, "while so many others have disappeared in three millennia. How are we to account for it?" What will be relevant in the 21st century? Israel is already starting to ask.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Invasion of Panama

Regarding "Panama: An Intervention in Service of Democracy" (Dec. 21):

George F. Will refers to the U.S. military offensive in Panama as an "act of hemispheric hygiene." The language recalls that used by Hitler for his murderous activities: "eugenics" and "reign," meaning tidy or clean. Hitler believed he was doing "surgery" for the benefit of the human race. That he was not mandated by the international community to use his power to that end did not inhibit him any more than it has inhibited President Reagan and Bush under similar circumstances. I weep for America.

MICHAEL J. GLAUBMAN,
Fremy-Voltaire, France.

For more than a decade, the United States has argued that Vietnam was not justified in invading Cambodia to overthrow Pol Pot, yet it clearly believes that it was justified in invading Grenada to overthrow General Hudson Austin and in invading Panama to depose General Manuel Antonio Noriega. Either General Austin and General Noriega are more loathsome than Pol Pot or a dazzling double standard is at work.

JOHN V. WHITEBECK,
Paris.

On Animals, Fur and Food

Regarding "Sure, It Looked Better on the Beast," (Meanwhile, Dec. 20):

As Ellen Goodman so correctly noted, there is a great difference between trapping animals, particularly endangered species, for their furs, and raising animals for their furs.

I agree with her that there is no difference between the raising of animals for their fur and raising them for their nutritional value.

I've grown weary of bearing leather smartly turned out with leather bags, shoes, gloves, even coats, loudly proclaiming their aversion to wearing furs, as they dig their forks into the grilled animal on their plates.

Recently, we have seen hundreds of people shipped unwillingly to uncertain fates in Vietnam and thousands brutalized and murdered by their government in Romania.

In the face of the human race's continuing cruelty to its own kind, it would be more appropriate if all those husbands so concerned with the plight of their animal friends could put part of their energies to work to alleviate human torture and starvation.

J. BRUCE SINGER,
Paris.

Call It 'Operation Just Because'

By Joe Murray

ANGELINA COUNTY, Texas — When I first heard on TV about our invasion of Panama, I rejoiced that we were going into battle with truth on our side.

It turned out, of course, I had heard wrong.

Silly me, I misunderstood President Bush. He's calling it "Operation Just Cause." I thought he was saying "Just Because."

An honest mistake on my part, I guess, which is more than you can say for the invasion of Panama.

Better, indeed, that when the world challenges us on our takeover of a sovereign nation, we could say: "Just because."

• Just because it is in our best interest.

• Just because we can.

• Just because you can't stop us.

If nothing else, "Just Cause" is certainly in keeping with the tradition of other presidents who made war in the name of made-up names. Harry Truman said the Korean War was a police action.

Richard Nixon said the invasion of Cambodia was an incursion.

Ronald Reagan said the U.S. takeover of Grenada was a rescue mission.

But perhaps this is the best way to know when we are in the wrong: It's when smart men start saying dumb things.

Here's Secretary of State James Baker explaining how our invasion of Panama is the same as the Soviet Union not invading its neighbors in Eastern Europe.

"The difference is that the Soviet Union supports democracy by staying out of countries and thus permitting

democracy to proceed," he said at a news conference.

"In this one and very unique instance," the secretary of state added, "the United States did it by going in to assist a democratically elected government against a dictator."

I swear, before we're done in Panama, we'll need a new edition of the Newspeak dictionary.

Mr. Bush, dreaming of a red, white and blue isthmus, launched this unbalanced attack, too much, too late.

Better had he merely supported the Panamanian coup attempt earlier in the fall, rather than fiddling around and letting it fail.

But stung by criticism that he had done nothing to topple General Manuel Antonio Noriega when he had the chance, Mr. Bush jumped at the next opportunity that he got.

Jumped from the frying pan into the fire, I would say, no matter what the public opinion polls say.

MEANWHILE

General Noriega managed to elude capture, becoming a Christmas Eve convert from witchcraft and throwing himself at the mercy of the Roman Catholic Church — voodoo expediency, as it were.

As for Bush economics, much of Panama City is in ruins and our new minions in Panama's government no doubt will be receiving countless millions in U.S. aid to rebuild what we reduced to rubble.

Much more costly than that are the lives of some two dozen young U.S. servicemen who paid the supreme price, dying for the sins of those high U.S. officials who placed General Noriega in power in the first place.

Too, I suppose sometime after the cheering dies down we will finally learn how many of Panama's civilian population died in the process of our restoration of their democracy. Thus far we are still being told — ominously, it seems to me — that there's not yet an accounting of those victims.

But if our stated goal is to restore democracy, somebody will have to explain to me how we can be sending troops into Panama at the same time that we're sending envoys to China.

Actually, there's an easy explanation. But for some reason, it's not so easy for them to say it.

Just tell me "just because." I can accept that.

Cox News Service.

Give Youth Cause to Believe in Tomorrow

By Christopher Lasch

ROCHESTER, New York — The end of a decade provides an occasion for reflections on the course of recent events, but social life and culture march — or struggle — to a rhythm of their own, not to the rhythm of the calendar.

Ten years ago, journalists proclaimed the end of the "me decade," but the 1980s did not therefore witness an efflorescence of civic spirit and self-sacrifice. If anything, Americans in the '80s devoted themselves more single-mindedly than ever to self-enrichment and self-gratification. That will not change overnight, merely because a new decade appears to require a new zeitgeist.

In any case, "selfishness," "me-ism," "yuppie greed" — the usual characterizations of our malaise — do not describe clearly what ails us. The moral bottom has dropped out of our culture. Americans have no compelling incentive to postpone gratification, because they no longer believe in the future.

It is the young, especially, who doubt the existence of the future. They have grown up in the shadow of nuclear war, environmental catastrophe, crime and violence, political corruption. They do not find it easy to think that things are going to get better. The dream of a better world collapsed in the late '60s, and nothing has taken its place.

I believe our young people are living in a state of almost unbearable agony. They experience the world only as a source of pleasure and pain. The culture at their disposal provides so little help in ordering the world that experience comes to them in the form of direct stimulation or deprivation, without much symbolic mediation.

If today's young people feel no connection to anything, their dislocation is a measure of our failure, not theirs. We have failed to provide them with a culture that claims to

explain the world or links the experience of one generation to those that came before and to those that will follow.

Once upon a time we told our children stories, drawn from our collective experience, that helped them to make their way in the world. The Bible, classical mythology, fairy tales and patriotic legends gave them something to live up to. The stories we all had in common, even when we disagreed about their meaning, even when we debunked them as offering an over-idealized picture of the world, served young people as a reassuring background or framework.

If you take away that background, the foreground fills the whole picture; an insistent "I want." Wants themselves become unresolvable. To the question, "What do they want, then?" there is only one answer in the case of people whose desires are unformed by the experience of participating in a culture larger than themselves: "Everything." Hence the past carried by those who discover, too late to modify their exorbitant demands on life, that in fact they can't "have it all."

That slogan sums up just about everything we now offer the young in the way of moral wisdom. Since it is a lie, it is no wonder young people ceased to trust their elders. Those who embody the voice of moral authority — educators, advisers, counselors and politicians — speak with a forked tongue.

There is only one cure for the malady that afflicts our culture, and that is to speak the truth about it. Once we can bring ourselves to do that, it will be time to worry about "constructive solutions," "practical proposals" and "social alternatives" for our young — discussion of which, so long as it is so absurdly premature, serves only to distract our attention from the truth about ourselves.

The writer is a professor of history at the University of Rochester. He contributed this to The New York Times.

GENERAL NEWS

East-West Changes Surprise Japan, Too

By Patrick L. Smith

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — As the decade of Japan's global emergence draws to a close, dramatic changes in the international political landscape have confronted the country with unexpected challenges to its mili-

Second of two articles

tary and foreign policies, its alliance with the United States and its role as a regional power.

Japanese politicians, policy planners and military officials have watched with surprise and mounting concern as events in East Europe have altered the climate of East-West relations almost overnight and as the U.S. response to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union moves from skepticism toward cautious encouragement.

These developments strike at the core of Japan's postwar political relationships. Most fundamentally, Tokyo must suddenly ask what position it is to occupy in a global order that advances beyond that constructed by Washington and its allies in the years just before and after the close of World War II.

Long accustomed to the anti-Communist alliance forged in the Cold War era, Japan has allowed its own ties with the Soviet Union to remain more or less frozen, until recently, by a postwar territorial dispute. In this context, how is Tokyo to participate in the extraordinary opportunities that now lie between Moscow and Washington?

Closer to home, Japanese policymakers also question how they should respond when Mr. Gorbachev, as is widely expected, arrives in Tokyo for a scheduled visit in 1991 with a series of fresh initiatives rivaling those he has unveiled in Europe over the past several years.

These issues are complicated by the evolving U.S. role in the Pacific and by the rise of potentially competing regional powers, ranging from South Korea and China to Indonesia and India. As U.S. officials point out privately, Japan's increasing power has been broadly accepted in Asia only because neighboring nations assume that the U.S.-Japan alliance will continue in its present form.

As in its trade and economic relations with the United States, the questions now confronting Japan are likely to complicate the "global partnership" both nations propose as the mechanism through which Tokyo is to interpret its influence in coming decades.

But even before the impact of new global relations is felt, there is discomfort in Japan with the pros-

pect of policies at variance with Washington's for the first time in the postwar era. An internal debate as to how Tokyo should act in such unfamiliar circumstances has intensified in recent weeks, particularly since the U.S.-Soviet talks held in Malta earlier this month.

"The concern is that Japan is being left out of a new international situation that we are at a loss to cope with it, that we are stuck in the past," a senior Foreign Ministry official said. "But why should we worry that our position is somewhat different from Washington's? Malta was a political show."

On the surface, at least, Tokyo has taken recent developments as a diplomatic opportunity. After an initially cool view of East-West aid, officials disclosed a package worth \$230 million for Poland and Hungary last month. Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is to follow this with a visit to Warsaw, Budapest and

'The Japanese posture has rested on the assumption of a fairly static balance of power. The prospect of movement on the territories issue has caught Tokyo off guard just as Gorbachev's initiatives surprised us at times in the past.'

A U.S. administration analyst

several West European capitals next month.

In part Mr. Kaifu's tour is aimed at gathering support for the governing Liberal Democratic Party at home. More important, however, it is intended as an international display of Japan's desire to participate politically and diplomatically in East Europe's historic effort to renew itself by opening to the West.

Despite speculation about Japan's commercial motives, policy analysts believe its economic interests remain focused on West Europe's unification. In 1992, they point out, the three East-bloc nations with the rudiments of an industrial base — East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia — comprise a population of roughly 40 million, the equivalent to South Korea's.

Equally, officials said readily that the continuing thaw between Washington and Moscow will be conducive to the improvement of Japan's ties with the Soviet Union. But any such warming with Moscow would entail significantly more than a show of good faith. The question is whether Tokyo is prepared for the consequences of a

static balance of power," a U.S. administration analyst said. "The prospect of movement on the territories issue has caught Tokyo off guard just as Gorbachev's initiatives surprised us at times in the past."

Against this background, military officials and their political supporters are increasingly concerned over how Tokyo will continue to justify steady rises in its military budget if the Soviet threat in the region recedes.

Only a year ago, for instance, the Self-Defense Agency anticipated an increase of more than 35 percent to 25 trillion yen (about \$18 billion) in its budget for a five-year military plan that is to start in 1991. Now officials suggest that funding for the plan, which is intended partly to project Japanese power further afield, may rise by less than half this.

Just what impact these developments will have on Japan's alliance with the United States is unclear. Policy experts have already noted, however, that Japan's burden-sharing efforts on the military side were an important element in the U.S. administration's ability to soften

protectionist trade legislation coming from Congress.

In the trade context, some analysts suggested that Japan's long-term concern is that a lasting detente with Moscow will enable Washington to develop a tougher policy toward Japan in the course of the next decade. Recent U.S. opinion polls already have indicated that half or more of those surveyed now view the Japanese economic threat as greater than posed by the Soviet military.

But the broader issue for Japan is its future place in the U.S. alliance as Washington's role in the Asian region evolves. While it is a geographic fact that the Soviet Union will remain a Pacific military power regardless of future events, the easing of tensions in the region, particularly in Indochina, is likely to alter the nature of the current balance of power.

In all of the capitals concerned, there is increasing debate as to what the U.S. presence in Asia will look like in the 1990s. Local objections to U.S. support for President Corason C. Aquino during the recent coup attempt against her suggested a deepening ambivalence in the Philippines toward the two U.S. military bases there.

More recently, a U.S. study concluded that a reduced presence in both South Korea and the Philippines would be feasible in five years. The report, presented to Defense Secretary Dick Cheney earlier this month, was issued against the background of continuing troop reductions in the Soviet Far East and reduced Soviet activity at the Cam Ranh Bay naval base in Vietnam.

U.S. officials said there was little immediate prospect of a dramatic change in the U.S. presence in the Pacific, despite such developments. But they added that balancing the region's emerging powers — until now a secondary role for the United States — could grow more important if the Soviet presence continued to recede.

How would Japan, with its still-controversial wartime record in the region, fit into a U.S. alliance under such circumstances? At the moment, policy analysts on both sides of the Pacific said, there is simply no adequate answer.

14 Die in South Korean Fire

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Fourteen persons were burned to death and three others were seriously injured Wednesday when a kerosene stove caught fire during a party in the provincial city of Taegu, 230 kilometers (143 miles) south of Seoul.

THE BELLE ÉPOQUE
IN THE PARIS HERALD

by Hebe Dorsey
Eye-witness accounts of a shimmering era and its beautiful people — dazzling scandals — and crazy crazes — including the horseless carriage and flying machine!

Long-time Trib fashion editor, Hebe Dorsey went into the archives of the old Paris Herald (original name of today's Trib) and collected the great news stories of the turn of the century — along with glorious, gossipy tid-bits, records of fabulous galas, stunning fashions, gentlemen's duels and "crazy inventions."

With hundreds of excerpts of articles, delightful vignettes and 147 illustrations, this book is a vivid evocation of a period no one imagined would ever end. A great gift idea.

Hardcover, 224 pages, 29 x 24.5 cm. (11 1/2 x 9 1/2 in.) 147 illustrations, 16 in color.

THE BELLE ÉPOQUE in THE PARIS HERALD
International Herald Tribune, Book Division,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted.
(Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to my credit card:
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card no.

Exp. date

Signature
(necessary for credit card purchases)

Name (in block letters)

Address

City and Code

Country

29-12-89

MARKET DIARY

Via Associated Press Dec. 28

London Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
SUGAR	100 lbs	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40
Cocoa	100 lbs	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Gold	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Oil	100 bbl	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Wheat	100 lbs	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Barley	100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Rye	100 lbs	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	100 lbs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Feed	100 lbs	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Grain	100 lbs	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Beans	100 lbs	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Peas	100 lbs	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Lentils	100 lbs	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Chickpeas	100 lbs	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Flour	100 lbs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Starch	100 lbs	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Canola	100 lbs	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Mustard	100 lbs	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Alfalfa	100 lbs	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Hay	100 lbs	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Straw	100 lbs	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Wool	100 lbs	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Leather	100 lbs	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Rubber	100 lbs	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Latex	100 lbs	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Steel	100 lbs	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Copper	100 lbs	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Aluminum	100 lbs	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Zinc	100 lbs	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Nickel	100 lbs	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Palladium	100 lbs	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Platinum	100 lbs	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Gold	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Silver	100 oz	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Palladium	100 oz	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Platinum	100 oz	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Gold	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Silver	100 oz	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Palladium	100 oz	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Platinum	100 oz	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

Paris Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
SUGAR	100 lbs	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40
Cocoa	100 lbs	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Gold	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Oil	100 bbl	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Wheat	100 lbs	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Barley	100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Rye	100 lbs	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	100 lbs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Feed	100 lbs	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Grain	100 lbs	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Beans	100 lbs	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Peas	100 lbs	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Lentils	100 lbs	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Chickpeas	100 lbs	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Flour	100 lbs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Starch	100 lbs	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Canola	100 lbs	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Mustard	100 lbs	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Alfalfa	100 lbs	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Hay	100 lbs	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Straw	100 lbs	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Wool	100 lbs	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Leather	100 lbs	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Rubber	100 lbs	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Latex	100 lbs	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Steel	100 lbs	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Copper	100 lbs	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Aluminum	100 lbs	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Zinc	100 lbs	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Nickel	100 lbs	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Palladium	100 lbs	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Platinum	100 lbs	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Gold	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Silver	100 oz	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Palladium	100 oz	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Platinum	100 oz	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

London Metals

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
ALUMINUM	100 lbs	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
COPPER	100 lbs	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
STEEL	100 lbs	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
IRON	100 lbs	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
NICKEL	100 lbs	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
PALLADIUM	100 lbs	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
PLATINUM	100 lbs	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
GOLD	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
SILVER	100 oz	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
PALLADIUM	100 oz	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
PLATINUM	100 oz	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
GOLD	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
SILVER	100 oz	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
PALLADIUM	100 oz	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
PLATINUM	100 oz	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
SUGAR	100 lbs	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40
Cocoa	100 lbs	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Gold	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Oil	100 bbl	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Wheat	100 lbs	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Barley	100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Rye	100 lbs	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oats	100 lbs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Feed	100 lbs	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Grain	100 lbs	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Beans	100 lbs	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Peas	100 lbs	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Lentils	100 lbs	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Chickpeas	100 lbs	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Flour	100 lbs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Starch	100 lbs	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Canola	100 lbs	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Mustard	100 lbs	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Alfalfa	100 lbs	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Hay	100 lbs	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Straw	100 lbs	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Wool	100 lbs	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Leather	100 lbs	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Rubber	100 lbs	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Latex	100 lbs	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Steel	100 lbs	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Copper	100 lbs	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Aluminum	100 lbs	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Zinc	100 lbs	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Nickel	100 lbs	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Palladium	100 lbs	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Platinum	100 lbs	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Gold	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Silver	100 oz	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Palladium	100 oz	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Platinum	100 oz	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Dec. 28

Grains

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	100 lbs	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
BARLEY	100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
RYE	100 lbs	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
OATS	100 lbs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
FEED	100 lbs	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
GRAIN	100 lbs	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
BEANS	100 lbs	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
PEAS	100 lbs	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
LENTILS	100 lbs	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
CHICKPEAS	100 lbs	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
FLOUR	100 lbs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
STARCH	100 lbs	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
SOYBEANS	100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
CANOLA	100 lbs	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
MUSTARD	100 lbs	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
ALFALFA	100 lbs	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
HAY	100 lbs	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
STRAW	100 lbs	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
WOOL	100 lbs	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
LEATHER	100 lbs	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
RUBBER	100 lbs	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
LATEX	100 lbs	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
STEEL	100 lbs	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
COPPER	100 lbs	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
ALUMINUM	100 lbs	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
ZINC	100 lbs	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
NICKEL	100 lbs	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
PALLADIUM	100 lbs	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
PLATINUM	100 lbs	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
GOLD	100 oz	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
SILVER	100 oz	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
PALLADIUM	100 oz	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
PLATINUM	100 oz	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)					
60,000 lbs., cents per lb.					
		Open	High	Low	Close
7400	Aug	77.80	77.72	77.25	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
7400	Aug	75.80	75.97	75.75	
74					

TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune



The Fountain of the Bees at the foot of Via Veneto.

Rome's Rich Heraldic Imagery

Decorative Details Often Reveal Historical Meaning

by Louis Inturrisi

ROME — The baldachino, or canopy, soaring over the main altar of St. Peter's is impressive enough in its majesty and theatricality, but a close look at it will reveal the presence of hundreds of tiny bees swarming along its tapestried surfaces and up and down its twisted bronze columns.

The bees are not just whimsical decoration. The canopy was commissioned in 1633 by Pope Urban VIII, a member of the Barberini family, whose coat of arms consists of a triangle formed by three bees seen from above. (In the medieval bestiary, the bee was a symbol of virtuous industry and praised for its faithfulness to the queen, or, in the case of the Barberinis, to the Roman Catholic Church.)

These hardy little Barberini bees have infested not only the baldachino at St. Peter's, but many other Vatican City monuments, and they can be found all over Rome, as well, on the churches, palaces and fountains the Barberinis built. They are on the Barcaccia Fountain at the foot of the Spanish Steps; the facade of Palazzo Barberini and, of course, on the Fountain of the Bees at the foot of the Via Veneto.

Similarly, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel is festooned with garlands of acorns and oak leaves, which do not attract much attention, lost as they are amid the splendor of Michelangelo's dramatic figures. But they, too, are not there by chance. To Renaissance eyes, acorns and oak leaves brought to mind the coat of arms of the Della Rovere family of popes, of which Julius II, Michelangelo's patron at the time, was a member.

The bees and acorns are just two examples of heraldic imagery in Rome. What at first seems purely decorative or incidental can often reveal a meaning and a major historical reference. Thus, much can be learned from the surprises that lurk on the corners of buildings, the pedestals of fountains and the sides of bridges, where the coats of arms of popes and princely families are often displayed.

DURING the Baroque period it was often a challenge for artists like Bernini and Borromini to fit the coats of arms of their patrons into their compositions. As a result, we find the Barberini bees again, tucked under the open



The arms of the Pamphili popes in Piazza Navona and, below, the Trident Fountain in Piazza Barberini.



clam shell in the pedestal of the Trident Fountain in the Piazza Barberini. And in the Piazza Navona, the coat of arms of the Pamphili popes, which includes a dove carrying an olive branch in its beak, is held up by four great river gods on the sides of the

central fountain. Likewise, the Chi coat of arms of Alexander VII, six stylized mountains surmounted by a seven-point star, was worked into the embroidery of the blanket on the back of Bernini's pachyderm bearing an obelisk in front of Santa Maria della Minerva behind the Pantheon.

This heraldic testimony to patronage sometimes became so all-pervading that Borromini not only decorated Sant'Ivo with hundreds of Barberini bees but also designed the ground plan for the church based on equilateral triangles (recalling the shape of a bee's body) and topped it off with a dramatic spiraling cupola that imitates a bee's stinger.

Most heraldic designs were chosen for their symbolic value. Others, the so-called "canting arms," were chosen because the design represented a kind of visual pun on the name of the family in question. Thus, the Della Rovere family chose the oak tree for its crest because rovere in Italian means oak tree. The same principle explains the column on the crest of the Colonna family; the falcons for the Falconieri; the bear (orso) for the Orsini and the sword (spada) for the Spada.

One of the most curious coats of arms in Rome is in the Piazza di San Bartolomeo all'Isola on the Tiber island. There, at the base of a monument in the center of the square across from a hospital, is the crest (two rampant royal lions) of Anacletus II, who was a member of the Pierleoni family. They were Jewish in origin (the Roman ghetto was just across the bridge) but produced a pope whose life forms the basis of Gertrud von Le Fort's novel, "The Pope From the Ghetto."

The pillars alongside the entrance to the Villa Borghese gardens are topped by an eagle and a dragon, the heraldic symbols of the Borghese family. Paul V was the Borghese pope, and his eagles and dragons can also be seen at the foot of the obelisk at Saint John Lateran and on the Fontanone, the large fountain he subsidized on the Janiculum hill.

ANOTHER family that features a dragon on its coat of arms is the Boncompagni family. Their villa is now the U.S. Embassy on the Via Veneto, and the bat-winged dragon of their crest can be seen with its wings spread above the windows of the main building and along the cornice. Gregory XIII was the Boncompagni pope.

Continued on page 11

Escapes to the Exotic

CORRESPONDENTS of The New York Times were asked to select their favorite spots for a quick getaway on a winter weekend. Here are their recommendations.

THAILAND

Like most people, I have an idealized notion of a long weekend, but one that, like most ideals, is more often dreamt of than practiced: a small island, a pretty bungalow, a blue sea, a beach with lots of shade, one good restaurant and a piña colada concocted with real coconut, real pineapple and just a bit of rum — orchid optional.

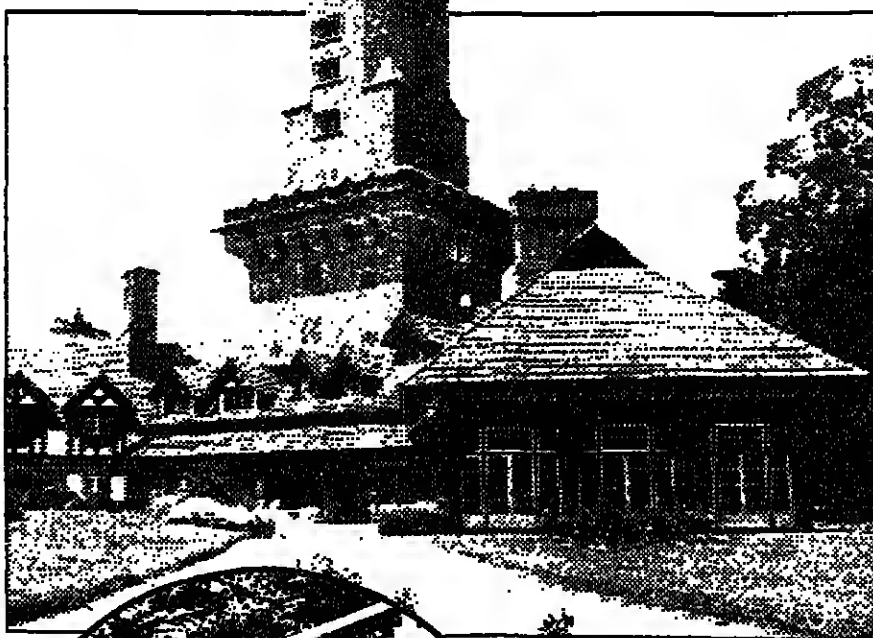
Thailand has a number of choices for such a weekend getaway. But the nearby beaches are being ruined by unmanaged development and, as the island of Phuket becomes more commercial and crowded, my thoughts turn to Koh Samui — Samui Island — on the opposite side of peninsular Thailand from Phuket.

Samui remains far less developed and, thankfully, less chic, than Phuket. It is becoming a place that caters to everyone: tourists with a taste for air-conditioned comfort and those with a smaller budget. It also offers the right amount of diversion: a few discos, a few restaurants and enough sights to be worth the diversion (if diversion is required).

If you think islands ought to be approached from the sea, get to Surat Thani by plane, train or bus, and from there take a bus to Donsak and then board the ferry. The Thai Airways plane from Bangkok takes about 45 minutes and costs \$115 round trip, the bus and the ferry about 90 minutes each at \$20 round trip.

There is an easy way to arrange this. The Imperial Hotel in Bangkok owns two resorts on Samui, both built within the last two years: The Tongyai Bay Hotel and Cottages, on the northeast tip, and The Imperial Samui Hotel, near Chaweng Beach, closer to what passes for night life. A call to the Imperial in Bangkok (254-0023) is all that's required to reserve accommodation, transport and transfers; pick up the tickets from the hotel.

I prefer the more secluded Tongyai Bay for its bungalows, which are well-designed, attractive and full of light. Each has a balcony with a view of sea and coconut palms and preserves a sense of privacy.



The central tower of L'Auberge in Punta del Este on Uruguay's Atlantic coast.



Tongsai Bay has a fine restaurant that serves excellent Thai and better-than-average Western food. Obviously, seafood is the thing, and while it's hard to get tired of fresh shellfish, simply and carefully grilled, there are alternatives.

The beach is lovely, but the sun is strong. There is also a salt-water pool, with a freshwater one under construction, and an unshaded tennis court — for play, preferably early in the morning or about 6 P.M. Sailboats and wind-surfing boards are free, snorkeling and diving are possible, and there's a nice woman who gives a hearty beachside massage.

Tongsai Bay Hotel and Cottages (Ban Plailaem, Bo Phut, Koh Samui, Surat Thani 84140, Thailand; telephone 421-451). As of Jan. 10, \$196 to \$216 a night, double occupancy, plus 11 percent room tax. Discounts of 30 percent are often available.

Imperial Samui Hotel (Ban Chaweng, Bo

Phut, Koh Samui, Surat Thani 84140, Thailand; 421-3901. Prices \$136 to \$216 a night, double occupancy, subject to the same tax and discount.

STEVEN ERLANGER

INDIA

Winter in North India is a season for woolen shawls, "European" flowers and lawn chairs in the warm afternoon sun. These brief few months, after the rains and before the searing heat of summer, is the best time for weekend breaks.

India is not known for cozy small inns and hotels — the British colonial hill stations seem designed to ward off homesickness with chibblains and boiled vegetables. Train and plane reservations are always difficult to obtain, impossible at the spur of the mo-

Continued on page 11

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Rearranging the Tate

■ The Tate Gallery in London will reopen Jan. 25 after an extensive reorganization, redecoration, cleaning and rearrangement of the galleries and collections, the first for almost 20 years. From Jan. 8 to 24, the main building will be closed except for the entrance to allow access to the restaurant and the Clore Gallery, which houses the Turner Collection. The rearrangement aims to rationalize the museum's layout, tracing the development of British art since 1550 and gradually absorbing international modern art. Twentieth-century British works will be displayed more prominently, and one gallery will be dedicated to special displays.

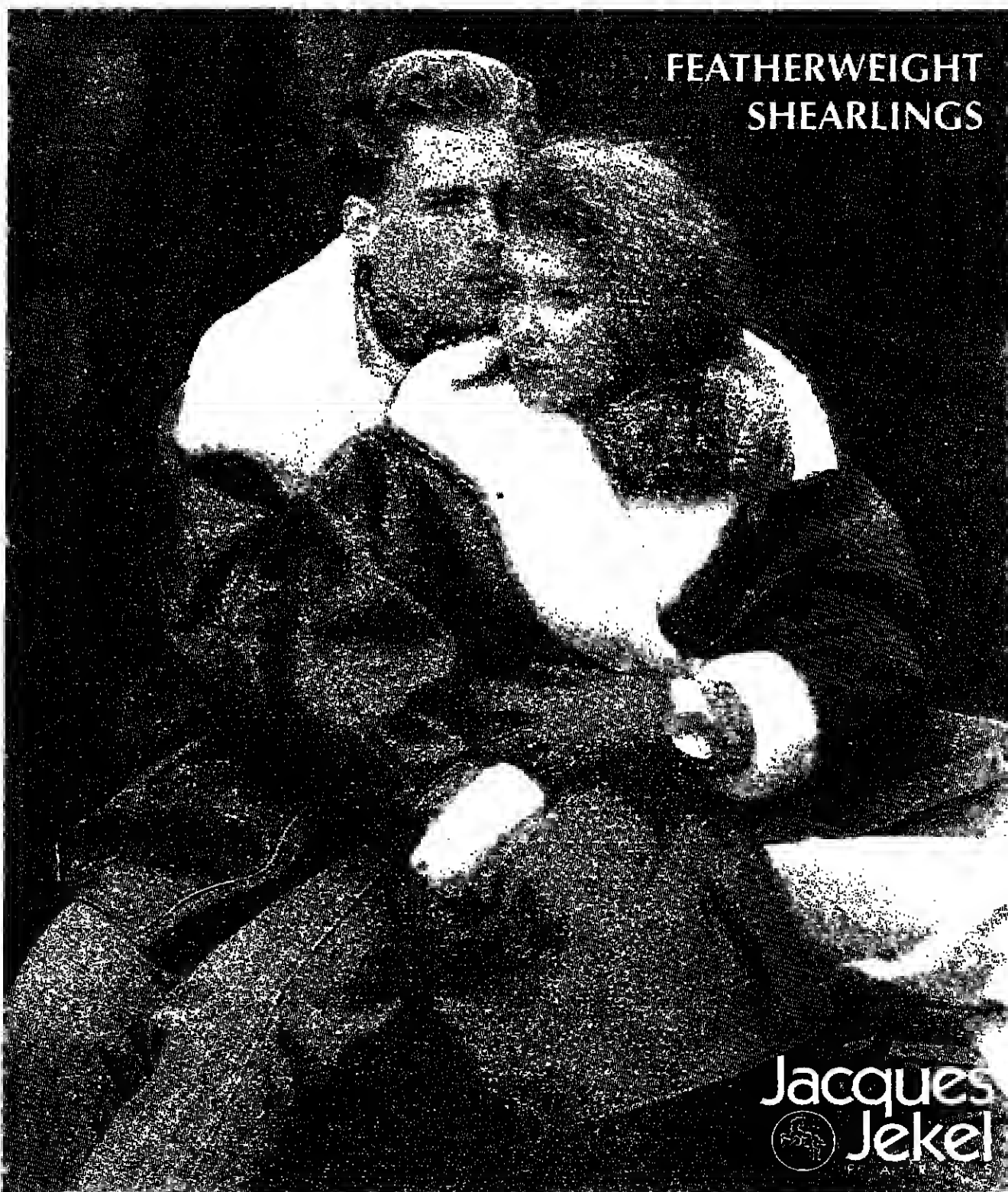
Across Canada by Luxury Train

■ Luxury trains are coming back. The Canadian, Canada's celebrated transcontinental train, is being replaced by the privately operated Royal Canadian, which will make its maiden run between Vancouver and Toronto, a three-day trip, July 1. The eight-car, dome-roofed, double-decker train will carry 188 passengers. It is owned by Blyth & Co., of Toronto, Canadian wholesaler for the Venice Simplon Orient-Express. Prices in U.S. dollars and based on double occupancy, range from \$3,000 for one of five staterooms on the upper level to \$1,885 for a simple "luxury bedroom" on the lower level. Prices include meals, wine and cocktails. The current base fare is \$260 a person for a coach seat and \$430 a person for a roomette, without meals. Facilities will include a dining car, a lounge, private cellular phones, shower-equipped washrooms, VCRs and TVs in all

rooms, fax and telex machines and a video library. Food service is to be handled by the Auberge de l'Île, the three-star restaurant in Alsace. Tickets go on sale Jan. 11. Unlike the Canadian, which made several stops, the new train will stop only at Banff, Alberta. The old train, the Canadian, will be taken out of service Jan. 15 by Via Rail, the financially troubled corporation operated by the Canadian government. The run was operated three times a week in each direction. The Royal Canadian will make one trip a week in each direction. Via will continue its other Toronto-Vancouver run, the Western Transcontinental, three times a week in each direction.

Traveling in Mozart's Footsteps

■ For the musically inclined, one way to travel in 1990 is to follow the footsteps of the much-traveled Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Four tours are offered by Now Voyager Tours, a small tour company whose founder, Norman Eagle, is a devotee of the composer and has been leading such tours for six years. Three itineraries going into Eastern Europe are planned. Among the cities included, depending on the departure date — May 29, June 19 and Sept. 8 — are East Berlin, Leipzig and Dresden; Prague and Ceske Budejovice (Budweis) in Czechoslovakia; Linz, Salzburg and Vienna in Austria; West Berlin, Wasserburg and Munich in West Germany and Esterháza and Budapest in Hungary. A fourth tour traces Mozart's paths through Italy. The trip begins in Salzburg and includes eight cities from Verona south to Naples. Departure is Sept. 26 for two weeks. At least eight concerts or operas are in each tour. (Now Voyager Tours, P.O. Box 642, New York, N.Y. 10034, (212) 567-1924.)



FEATHERWEIGHT
SHEARLINGS

Jacques
Jekel

Come discover a colorful world of featherweight shearlings created right in the heart of Paris, already exported to U.S. top retailers since 1947. Spencers, jackets, 3/4 and full length coats for men and ladies, in both suede or smooth leather finish.

Factory prices, duty free.

22 rue de Paradis
75010 PARIS
Tél. 47 71 73 90
Free parking
Métro: Gare d'Est

OPENED ON SATURDAYS
10 AM, 23 AM AND 30 PM, FROM
10 AM TO 6 PM, AND WEEK-
DAYS FROM 10 AM TO 6 PM.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Preview of the Travel Decade

by Roger Collis

WHAT about the quality of business travel in the 1990s? Your crystal ball is as good as mine. Will telecommuting replace a good deal of moving about as we reach terminal gridlock at airports and air traffic corridors? Or will we be beaming in executives by satellite?

One thing you can be certain about is that this will be the decade of the traveler, if only in terms of numbers. Pundits, who disastrously misforecast the growth of air traffic in the 1980s (in 1988, passenger traffic reached the level predicted three years earlier for 1995; 1.1 billion passengers), are now expecting traffic to double by the end of the century. Half will be business travelers and about a quarter will be women. This will mean doubling the world's airline fleet of 7,400 jet aircraft. And spending \$100 billion on new airports, expansion of runways and improving air traffic control systems. On second thoughts, we'd better double this to allow for cost overruns. Mega-hubs—like Heathrow and Chicago—handling more than 50 million people a year, will still be with us. But the creation of "wayports," new hubs miles from anywhere, will siphon off a large amount of traffic. At the ban old hubs up to two thirds of the people milling around are simply connecting to go somewhere else.

There will be a movement in Europe, the Far East and the United States away from big hubs to allow people to travel from where they want to get on the plane to where they want to get off. Airlines will serve many more "thin routes," such as Hamburg-Detroit and Lyon-Saint Louis, with nonstop flights, thanks to the new generation of long-range twin-engine aircraft, like the 174-seat Boeing 747-200ER, with a range of up to 8,000 miles (13,000 kilometers). Some of these services will be business class only, operating from "dedicated" business airports and terminals.

REGIONAL airlines will proliferate, giving the business traveler the chance to avoid megahubs for short-haul trips. London City Airport will set a pattern for downtown short takeoff and landing "hotspots" providing an almost customized business service with high frequency schedules, creating more opportunities for day trips.

Regionals, operating 20-to-70-seat planes will be well served by advanced technology; for example, an extended range Saab 340 and the BAe 146 fan jet. We can also expect the growth of scheduled helicopter services for hops of 50 to 100 miles.

When it comes to long-haul flights, ultra-long-range jumbos will introduce travelers to nonstop flights of as much as 18 hours, 10 hours more than average trans-Atlantic flights. The Boeing 747-400 series now coming into service, has

Business travelers in the 1990s will start to reap rewards of high tech and free competition.

a range of 8,740 miles, shaving 6 hours or so off the current journey time from London to Singapore. Tokyo to Paris and Chicago to Seoul. Boeing may develop an even longer range 500-seat version with higher performance engines, able to fly nonstop between Europe and Australia. The four-engine 300-seat Airbus A-340, with a range of 8,000 miles, and the three-engine 400-seat Douglas MD-11, with a range of up to 9,000 miles, will appear in 1992-93.

Planes such as these will amount to flying hotels, with bars, work and rest areas, even bedrooms. Airbus has made a mock-up airport station— with PCs, faxes, phones and teleconferencing facilities for the A-340. If you have ever thought it might be more comfortable flying air freight, you'll appreciate Airbus's idea of converting cargo containers into air-conditioned modules with beds and other comforts.

Looking ahead another decade we may be climbing aboard a 50-passenger space plane which travels in low earth orbit. After accelerating through Mach 5 to 250,000 feet (four times the cruising altitude of the Concorde) it becomes a kind of satellite with a velocity of Mach 25 to 30. The space plane—which will be able to take off and land at conventional airports—will rocket you from London to Tokyo in about an hour.

Pie in the sky? Maybe.

More down to earth, business travel in Europe will be revolutionized by new networks of high speed trains traveling at up to 250 mph,

cutting journey times between major cities by more than half, providing stiff competition to airlines over distances up to 450 miles. By the end of the 1990s you'll be able to have breakfast in London, lunch in Paris and dinner in Barcelona without leaving the ground.

Under a plan put forward by CER (the Community of European Railways, made up of the 12 EC states and Switzerland and Austria), 12,000 miles of track will be built or upgraded for at a cost of \$100 billion. The centerpiece of the plan is the French TGV network coupled with ICE (West Germany's InterCity Express train system) plus the Channel Tunnel, due to open in mid-1993. The trip from London to Paris via the tunnel will take about two and a half hours, the same time for Brussels, and four hours from London to Amsterdam. By 1995, Paris-Milan will be 5 hours 20 minutes, Frankfurt-Lyon 4 hours 40 minutes, Lyon-Brussels 3 hours 15 minutes, Paris-Cologne 2 hours 55 minutes and Paris-Lille in one hour. A new fleet of sleepers will make it sensible to go by train from Paris to Hamburg or Paris to Barcelona (both 6 hours 30 minutes), Basel to London (8 hours 40 minutes) and Hamburg to Paris (6 hours 30 minutes).

New magnetically levitated trains now being tested in West Germany and Japan are reaching speeds of more than 300 mph. A "maglev" line being proposed by the West German government would cut the journey time from Hamburg to Munich from 10 to three and a half hours.

High speed trains will compete with air travel within Europe, but will also form part of an integrated network with rail links at major airports. The train will become an attractive option for continuing air journeys as domestic air services. The new super computer reservation systems, such as Amadeus and Galileo, being developed by airline consortia will provide one-stop reservations not only for airlines, but trains, hotels, car rentals and other travel services. You will be able to access these either through your travel agent or from an "intelligent" terminal in your office.

My guess is that business travelers in the 1990s will start to reap rewards of high tech and free competition. This will bring them what they need—choice and convenience at realistic prices. On the other hand, it may be wiser to make up the future as we go along. Have a nice decade.



Merlion, the city's symbol, and a view of downtown and the harbor.

Norman Owen Tomlinson, Bruce Coleman

by Steven Erlanger

IN a remarkable combination of will, foresight and happenstance, what began as a swampy island only 85 miles from the Equator has been transformed into the most modern, efficient and simply the cleanest city of Southeast Asia. The last is not a bad attribute in a part of the world where sanitation is more talked about than practiced.

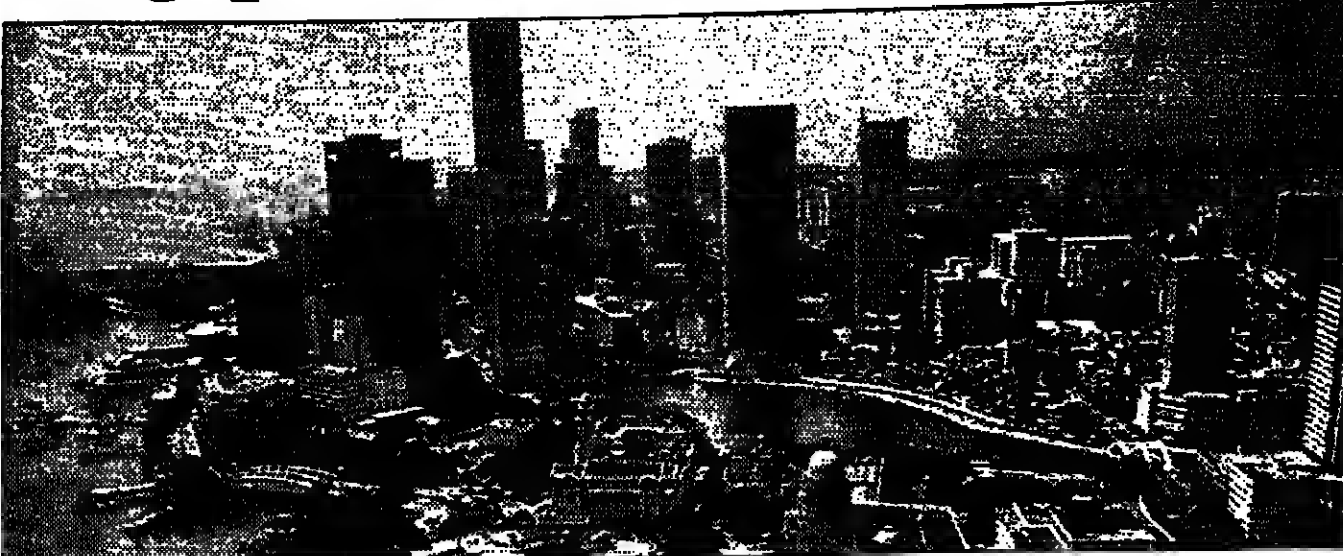
Singapore, a city-state of just 2.6 million people and with almost no natural resources except its harbor, rides along on a swift current of capital and financial services. It is, with Hong Kong, the most unashamedly materialistic society in the region—status conscious, a touch insecure, eager to taste, hear, see or drink what someone, usually in the West, has decided is "the latest."

So everything from Indonesian batik to Italian designers, from Chinese silk to the newest Japanese electronic devices, is available here, and usually at low, open-to-bargaining prices comparable to Hong Kong's.

A multicultural society of immigrants, Singapore's mosaic of Asian cultures can be enthralling, with significant contributions from the Chinese, the Malays and the Indians, who, respectively, make up 76 percent, 15 percent and 6.5 percent of the population.

Altogether, then, Singapore is the easiest introduction any foreigner can have to Asia, a comfortable place with fine hotels, transportation and tourist services, with lots of stuff for the kids, and restaurants of nearly every recognized cuisine, yet it is the living embodiment of some

Singapore: Easing Into Asia



of exotic Asia's most important cultural and religious influences.

Slowly, even a paternalistic government obsessed with modernity and convinced that a problem can be solved by "twiddling the knobs" of social control has learned to try to preserve the city's cultural and architectural heritage—and just in time, too, before the last Chinese shop-house died for the 100th skyscraper.

It's a place where you can shop till you drop, eat till you are full and then pop into the swimming pool. Then you can do penance by seeing a Chinese temple or a Malay cultural show, or by taking the kids to one of the best zoos (cageless, in the modern style) or bird parks in Asia. The Singapore Zoological Gardens is on Mandai Lake Road and the Jurong Bird Park is on Jalan Ahmed Ibrahim.

Two popular attractions, the National Museum and the eccentric Tiger Balm Gardens, a Chinese Disneyland built by the Aw brothers with their fortune from Tiger Balm, the liniment, are closed for renovation, at least until the middle of next year.

Empress Place, one of the most successful renovation projects in Singapore, is worth a morning. It was built in 1854 as a courthouse and has been carefully transformed into a museum and exhibition center. Until March the museum is showing artifacts from China's Qing dynasty, its last, on loan from the Shenyang Palace Museum.

Singaporeans love birds, and another nice diversion are the songbird cafes, which are less hokey than they sound. At the corner of Tiong Bahru and Seng Poh Roads is an unassuming coffee shop, its lot surrounded by poles. Handcarved wooden and wicker cages hang from them, while the songbirds inside go through their paces, apparently learning from their neighbors.

Don't forget to note the grasshopper vendor near the coffee

shop who provides the birds' munchies.

Given Singapore's size, a standard city tour will provide good orientation and it barely takes a morning. Tours cost about \$11.56 for children; most include a sort of "instant Asia" cultural show. Ask at your hotel or the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board, Raffles City Tower, 250 North Bridge Road (339-6622).

THERE is also a "Contrasting Culture" tour that will take you through what's left of the ethnic neighborhoods. You will see Arab Street, in the southeast, a Muslim sector, Chinatown and Little India, along Serangoon Road. But go back on your own to chat and browse, particularly in Chinatown. On Telok Ayer Street is a favorite temple, Thian Hock Keng, the Temple of Heavenly Happiness, where new migrants to Singapore came to pay their respects to Ma Chu Poh, the goddess of the sea.

What began as a joss house is now a relatively stately temple, with an iron gate imported from Glasgow. But the grounds also served as a place of rest and refuge

for weary immigrants from Hokkien, many of whom used to smoke opium to relax after a long day of aching labor. They would smear opium on the mouths of the goddess's guardians, two statues that flank her own, and give them more to smoke.

Singapore has a new subway system, called the MRT, or Mass Rapid Transit, and it is clean, quiet and cheap, with fares from about a quarter to 75 cents. Sometime next year all 42 stations will be in operation.

The bus system offers Explorer tickets good for one day (\$2.60) or three days (\$6.30), available at hotels, tour agents and the bus authority (205 Braddell Road; 287-2727). Taxis are also reasonable, and all are metered and clean. And in this carefully regulated city the taxi drivers are honest, or else.

One of Singapore's most genuine sights, of course, is the area around Orchard Road, which is devoted to shopping, eating and people-watching. The place to start bargain hunting is the Tang's store at No. 320.

Swiss watches, gold jewelry, perfume, cosmetics and electrical items are especially good

buys. Also, surprisingly, Oriental carpets. Stay away from the cheap tailors—go to Hong Kong or even Bangkok for that.

It is perfectly legal, by the way, to change money with the many money changers, and the rates are better than at the bank. For Orchard Road shopping trips, the Hilton is almost ideally situated at No. 581 (737-2233). Doubles go for about \$126. In roughly the same area and price category, the Hyatt Regency, at 10-12 Scotts Road (733-1188), offers doubles for \$131. Also on Scotts Road, at No. 22, is the Goodwood Park Hotel, a whimsical-looking building, formerly the German Club, that has pleasant public spaces and excellent Asian food.

Bargain choices: The Ladyhill Hotel, 1 Ladyhill Road (737-2111), owned by the Goodwood Group, with doubles at \$63, or the Cockpit Hotel, 67 Oxley Rise Penang Road (737-9111), with doubles at \$74. The Cockpit has the sanction of Raffles Hotel, now closed for renovations until mid-1991, to make the original Singapore Sling, which is better than the imitations.

© 1989 The New York Times



Flamingos in the Jurong Bird Park.

Peterfield-Checkering

U.S. Chefs: Not in the Big Leagues Yet

NEW YORK—During a seven-week tour across the United States, in and out of restaurants from coast to coast, I heard chefs, restaurateurs, critics and diners pose the same question: "So, how are we as good as the French yet? Or better than the Italians? We must be No. 1 by now."

The answer is not a simple yes or no. Americans have many great qualities like energy, enthusiasm and creativity, that come through

PATRICIA WELLS

loud and clear in the new American cuisine and in some remarkable wines from California. If one could only tame that thoroughly reckless disregard for the past and for the future, American chefs might consider moving into the major leagues.

The foods and wines of the United States have come a long way in the last 10 years. On this tour, some of my most memorable meals took place in cities like Cleveland and Providence, where I was knocked out by the fresh, full flavors of much of the food, by the solidity and creativity of the young, ambitious chefs.

But before Americans begin to battle it out with the big boys they have a few things to learn. The biggest stumbling block is a wholesale lack of consideration and understanding for the basics of food, the classics.

French cooking is based on a liturgy that all young chefs are expected to learn before they move up. Once a chef knows how to make a hollandaise, how to roast a fowl, how to make a soufflé rise, how to turn out perfect puff pastry, he can let his imagination roam.

The problem today is that the French chefs risk losing ground because too many of them get stuck in quicksand, believing that the basics, and nothing more, will get them through.

American chefs face the opposite problem. Instructed from childhood that it's good to think for oneself, to create, to invent, they go overboard in assuming that a "personal interpretation" of a potato gratin or a beef daube is necessarily better than the "classic" (if they know, in fact, what that might be).

The modern American chef is always trying to fix what is not broken. One day I was chatting with a young American pastry chef who was doing her personal

interpretation of a lemon tart, one that included a layer of light cheesecake, a tart lemon topping, and dried sour cherries hidden within. When I suggested she might be gilding the lily just a bit she responded: "But a classic lemon tart would be so boring."

Which is why diners and readers of American food magazines are bombarded by fake tart Tatin, new wave salad nicotise, new world tartares of everything that once moved on Earth. It's not that American cooks are showing disrespect for the French classics; they even toy around with their own sacred cows. In Houston, I was served a "southwestern" Caesar salad topped with shrimp and jalapeño croutons.

Modern American cooking is also drowning in the word "trendy," an adjective that should be buried in a time capsule until the year 2001. If we take the word away, maybe the trend will stop too. How long can anyone have a serious love affair with horseradish oil, oyster risotto, mushroom dust, or calamari fried in graham cracker crumbs?

But the biggest danger here is that a chef who builds his reputation on trendiness will find himself outside the inner circle one day. A case in point can be made with two hot chefs of the past decade, Jerry Fergione of New York's *Le Cirque* and Michael, Michael's *Michael's* in New York. Both were leaders of

the New American Cuisine, but today they have hardly moved beyond what they were doing a decade ago, and the quality is nothing to rave about.

So this is my thought. Take 50 French chefs and move them to the United States, teach them about creativity, energy and even hand them a blue cornmeal pancake or two. Don't let them eat or cook or drink anything that does not come from American soil.

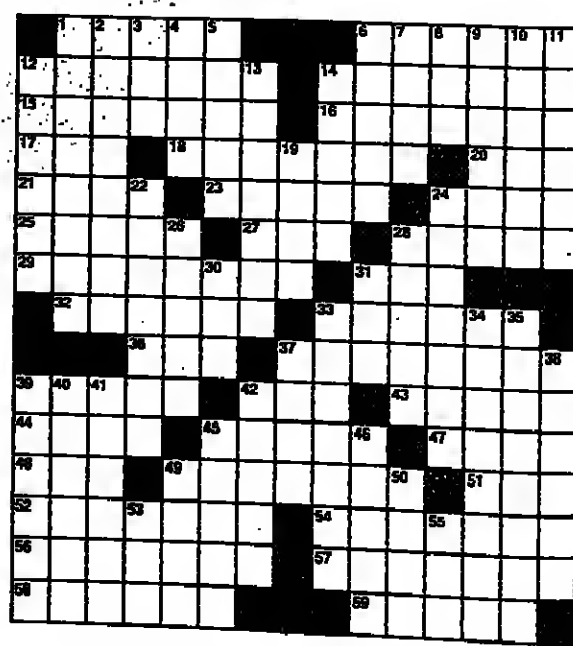
Then, take 50 American chefs and lock them up in France learning nothing but the basics. Bring them all back home two years later, and wager that diners on both sides of the Atlantic will be happier and better fed.

ACROSS

- 1 Ruby spinal
- 6 Injury
- 12 Disentangled
- 14 Nigerian seep, river or bean
- 15 Beards of grain
- 16 Kind of pitch or swimming stroke
- 17 Actress Farrow
- 18 Element forming poisonous compounds
- 20 A Southeast Asian
- 21 A Holy Roman emperor
- 22 Fountain specialties
- 24 U.S. Quaker leader
- 25 Vikings
- 27 Half a score
- 28 En (fencing phrase)
- 29 Disney cartoonist, e.g.
- 31 Anderson's "High"
- 32 Mass departure
- 33 A small finch
- 36 Devil's delight
- 37 Simon products
- 38 Berlin tune: 1928
- 42 School of whales
- 43 Supply trash personal
- 44 Cinnabar and tinstone
- 45 "Mein"
- 47 Infection suppressants
- 48 Snooze
- 49 Painting technique
- 51 Ukr. is one
- 52 Ear shell
- 54 Inheritor
- 56 Amuses
- 57 Salary
- 58 Mielziner creations
- 59 Bergen puppet

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PISA SEES ABBEY
EVEN HIRT ROUTS
RANT OGLE CAISTE
UNDER THE WEATHER
COST AOS
REPEGE STARE BRA
ELUDER OTWL WREN
VALETUDINARIANS
ETES SOL PETITE
LES STEED INNER
MAIL ARNE
OUTOFFCOMMISSION
SNIDE PAPA SODA
SITES AMEN EWES
ATILT LENT DART



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN

- 1 Sherill Milnes, e.g.
- 2 Mrs. Lindbergh was one
- 3 Bandleader
- 4 Utah ski resort
- 5 Scorchers
- 6 Cup for a neiman
- 7 Fish sauce
- 8 Spoil
- 9 Moderator
- 10 U.S. Army rifle
- 11 Prized weasel
- 12 Spanish girl of songdom
- 13 Hudson contemporaries
- 14 Sir Arthur Doyle
- 15 West German river
- 22 Process of absorption
- 24 Flaunts
- 26 She was a lady
- 28 Dead duck
- 30 Large wine cask
- 31 Scottish headwear
- 33 Forces
- 34 Inferior poet
- 36 December 31
- 37 Something to break
- 38 Used a sprnge
- 39 Single-celled organisms
- 40 A Semitic language
- 41 Mend a highway
- 42 Simone Signoret film 1967
- 45 British ducal family
- 46 Chafes
- 49 Ripped
- 50 Not fer
- 53 Actor Carlu
- 55 Mimic

Save up to 50%
or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe.

Rates shown are for six — not five — full issues per week.

Country/Currency	12 months + 52 ISSUES	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months + 26 ISSUES
Austria A.Sch.	4,400	3,608	2,500
Belgium B.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Denmark D.Kr.	2,700	1,304	1,500
Finland F.M.	1,760	1,334	970
France F.F.	1,500	1,230	830
Germany (mail) D.M.	580	403	320
—hand delivery D.M.	739	103	379
Great Britain £	140	97.00	77
Greece (mail) Dr.	29,000	25,600	16,000
—hand delivery Athens, Thessaloniki Dr.	33,000	21,600	18,000
Ireland £Ir.	155	136	85
Italy Lire	420,000	308,000	231,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands Fl.	600	492	340
Norway (airmail) N.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100
—hand delivery N.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400
Portugal Esc.	29,000	29,240	16,000
Spain (mail) Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600
—hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600
—hand delivery Madrid Ptas.	46,800	—	23,400
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100
—hand delivery S.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400
Switzerland S.Fr.	455	455	255
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	470	Varies	260
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	620	by country	340
Central/Latin America \$	540	country	295

Offer valid through December 31, 1989 for new subscribers only.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 61. Telex: 612832. Fax: 46 37 06 51.

Please check the subscription term you desire:

- ☐ 52 extra issues with a 12-month subscription (14 months in all). ☐ 26 extra issues with a 6-month subscription (7 months in all).
- ☐ My check is enclosed. ☐ Please charge my credit card:
- ☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Visa ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard

Card expiry date _____ Signature _____

Card account number _____

Name _____ Tel./Telex _____

Address _____ 29-12-89

City _____ Country _____

*In West Germany, please contact Foreign Press Service, Gleisstrasse 5, D-6832, Hockenheim, Tübingen, or telephone: (06203) 20 133; telex: 463 826. Hand delivery is available in major cities. Rates do not include free issues.

**At these rates, hand delivery is available by morning in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Göteborg and Malmö.

***In Madrid, hand-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issues.

IHT EXTRAS

Full weekend sports results in Monday's IHT
Friday's market closings in Saturday's IHT

TRAVEL

In the Colonial Heart of Mexico

by Larry Rohter

IN many ways, the geographic heart of Mexico is also its spiritual and cultural heart. Dotted with elegant colonial cities and villages such as Tequesquapan and still hew to traditional folkways and crafts, the area extending in an arc west and north of the capital is rich both in character and history. And unlike the Yucatan or the states of the Pacific Coast, the states of Michoacán, Guanajuato and Querétaro are readily accessible from Mexico City.

The capital of Michoacán, Morelia, which is about a four-hour drive west of Mexico City, is the ideal place to start. It seems to belong to a different, more gracious universe. Massive stone edifices such as a 200-foot-high (65 meters) Cathedral, said to be the tallest in Mexico, the Palacio Clavijero with its sweeping courtyard and the ornate State Capitol somehow dominate the city's central area without intimidating onlookers. For relaxation and contrast, Morelia offers cozy sidewalk cafés, a Garden of Roses shaded by trees and statues, and a candy market selling an amazing variety of Mexican sweets.

Michoacán is known throughout Mexico for its crafts, and awareness of that tradition has led to the establishment in Morelia of the Casa de las Artesanías, or House of Handicrafts, in the former Convent of San Francisco a short walk from the main square. Each town in the state tends to specialize in one item or another—Villa Escalante in copperware, for example, Paracho in stringed instruments, Uruapan in lacquer trays and cups—but in the former convent all are brought together under one roof, with every major center being given space to display its offerings.

OF the many possible day trips from Morelia, probably the most popular is to the town of Patzcuaro, 30 miles (50 kilometers) to the southwest. Arriving at the Plaza Vasco de Quiroga, the quiet dignity of the town is immediately evident, and a walk through cobblestone streets to the nearby House of Eleven Patios, where regional artisans work and sell their goods, reinforces that impression. Market day here is Friday, when Tarascan Indians come in from the countryside to sell lacquer, copper, wood and papier-mâché ware of exceptional delicacy and beauty.

Just a couple of miles from Patzcuaro is the 14-mile-long Lake Patzcuaro, famous for its tasty whitefish. Board a ferryboat for Janitzio, the lake's largest island, and you are likely to come across fishermen casting their butterfly nets or searching for salamanders believed to have medicinal properties. A gigantic statue of José Morelos, the hero of Mexican independence who was captured and shot in 1815, overlooks the island and lake; the narrow, winding pathway leading up to it is crowded with restaurants specializing in fish, and shops, most of them run by women in colorful Indian garb, selling knickknacks.



A weaver on Janitzio Island in Lake Patzcuaro.

Three central states, easily reached from Mexico City, are rich in traditional folkways and crafts.

blestone streets, delicate arched bridges and pastel-painted homes adorned with flower boxes and wrought-iron verandas, Guanajuato easily lives up to its reputation as the Jewel of the Bajío, or Central Highlands.

Certainly Guanajuato, the capital of the state of the same name, is a place to be explored on foot. A good starting point is the huge Museo de Alhóndiga de Granaditas, just up the street from the municipal tourism office. Originally a granary, then a fortress during the War of Independence and still later a prison, this striking building today houses the state Museum of History and Archaeology, which is well worth visiting. Mexican visitors always stop to point and stare at the hooks on the corners of the building, from which Spanish Royalists, as a warning to sympathizers, displayed the decapitated heads of the four Fathers of Mexican Independence for 10 years.

Along Avenida Juárez, the main street, are some of Guanajuato's most treasured architectural sites, the majority of them lavishly decorated in Baroque expression; the Basilica of Our Lady of Guanajuato, the former

Palace of the Governor and the residence of the Conde del Rul y Valenciana, the owner of the silver mine that financed the city's growth.

The real character of Guanajuato, however, may be best captured along the side streets. Just off of Juárez is the quaint Callejón del Beso, or Alley of the Kiss, so named because it is so narrow that the lips of two people leaning out of buildings on either side will meet.

Above the city, at the Pantón Museum, is one of the most bizarre and ghastly manifestations of Mexico's ironic attitude toward death. Through some element in the soil, dozens of bodies buried in the municipal cemetery have been preserved and put on display at a museum. The mummies range from 19th-century luminaries to infants still in their swaddling clothes; some of the leather corpses are frozen in grotesque postures. Definitely not for the squeamish, but the laughter and the jokes of the Mexicans viewing the remains, combined with the mummy candy and dolls on sale outside, provide a sociological insight that helps explain what makes the Day of the Dead the country's most joyous celebration.

A LITTLE more than a hour's drive east of Guanajuato lies San Miguel de Allende, whose history and character can only be described as contradictory. The town has been one of the most important commercial centers of the highlands since the 17th century, but these days it is very much a haven for foreigners, thanks to a temperate climate that attracts retired people and the art and language institutes that draw many North Americans and Europeans to study and work. Elegant French restaurants are now as much a part of the town's heritage as humble requeries, and gay couples are likely to cross paths with campesinos hauling wood by donkey without either party blinking an eye.

The city of Querétaro, an hour or so from



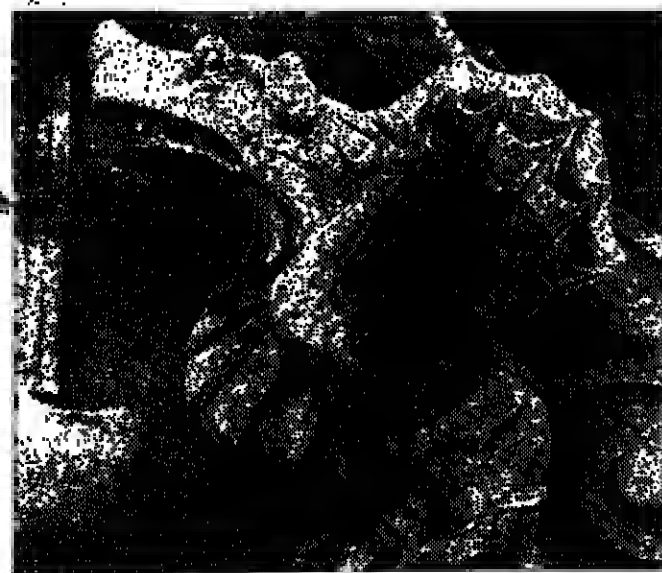
Church in Tequisquapan; below, Querétaro, now tranquil, has been the site of many historic events.

San Miguel prides itself on being "the center of gravity of national history," as a sign in a downtown plaza puts it. In a country as conscious of its past as Mexico, that is a bold and risky claim, but Querétaro has the credentials to back it up. The conspiracy to end Spanish rule was hatched there in 1810, the treaty in which Mexico ceded what is now the American Southwest was drafted there 40 years later, and, in 1867, Emperor Maximilian was executed on a hill overlooking the city.

Nowadays, Querétaro is a more tranquil place, whose collection of churches, squares, fountains and gardens make it eminently suited for strolling.

West of town, but visible from below, is the Cerro de las Campanas, or Hill of Bells, where the Emperor Maximilian and two of his Mexican associates were shot by a firing squad after being abandoned to their fates by Napoleon III. A huge statue of Benito Juárez, the one-time Indian shepherd boy who led the struggle against French domination and became Mexico's president, dominates the site. To balance it, there is also a small chapel-cum-museum honoring Maximilian.

© 1989 The New York Times



A Borghese dragon at Saint John Lateran.

Rome

Continued from page 9

so naturally he has a huge dragon crawling out from under his funerary monument in St. Peter's.

One of the most misunderstood heraldic symbols in Rome is the fleur-de-lis-like flower that is repeated along Michelangelo's cornice in the Farnese palace and is prominently displayed in Alexander Farnese's (Paul III's) coat of arms over the main door and in the spouts of the two large fountains in the piazza in front. The original Farnese symbol was a triangle of six lilies, but the iris so closely resembles the French royal lily that confusion was inevitable.

No such confusion exists over the flowers decorating the Villa Medici near the top of the Spanish Steps, thanks to Catherine de' Medici's marriage to King Henry II of France. The other heraldic symbol of the Medici is an oval formed of five (sometimes six) balls in relief that can be seen above the main entrance to the Villa Medici and all over Florence, the native city of the Medici.

There are at least two stories behind the significance of the Me-

dici symbols. One concerns a knight of Charlemagne's named Averardo who killed a giant that had been terrorizing Tuscany. He was rewarded by being allowed to use as his coat of arms the dents left in the shield from the heavy blows he suffered in this encounter.

Once you are aware of the significance of these heraldic symbols, you will start to recognize them everywhere. Walking along the Via Due Maccelli, you will notice the Barberini bees on the keystones of the arcade ground floor of a palace they built there. You will greet the Riario family fountain on the Vicolo dell'Aquila, which has a rose for a spout, with a smile of recognition (they chose an open rose bud for their crest), and you will have no trouble at all understanding why the iron gate in front of the Pamphili church in the Piazza Navona has doves in the grillwork or why the obelisk over the fountain there is topped with the same spirited dove.

Louis Inaurrist is a journalist living in Rome.

Escapes to the Exotic

Continued from page 9

ment. The trick is to go by car, and to choose a destination that avoids the terrifying, death-defying truck routes.

Wildlife parks are an obvious choice because the North Indian countryside attracts more than people at this time of year. Birds escaping the colder regions to the north—the Himalayas and Siberia.

One wildlife park has a special appeal: Sariska. This tiger sanctuary, in the dramatic state of Rajasthan, is only about three and a half hours from Delhi along a reasonably quiet country road. At the edge of the park is an old royal hunting lodge that a few years ago became the Sariska Palace Hotel.

When the Sariska Palace was converted to a hotel, very little seems to have been changed, least of all the hunting lodge atmosphere, faintly touched by something baronially Scottish. There is some fine old furniture here and there—a card table with retractable coasters for drinks in the lounge, wicker chairs and sofas on the verandas.

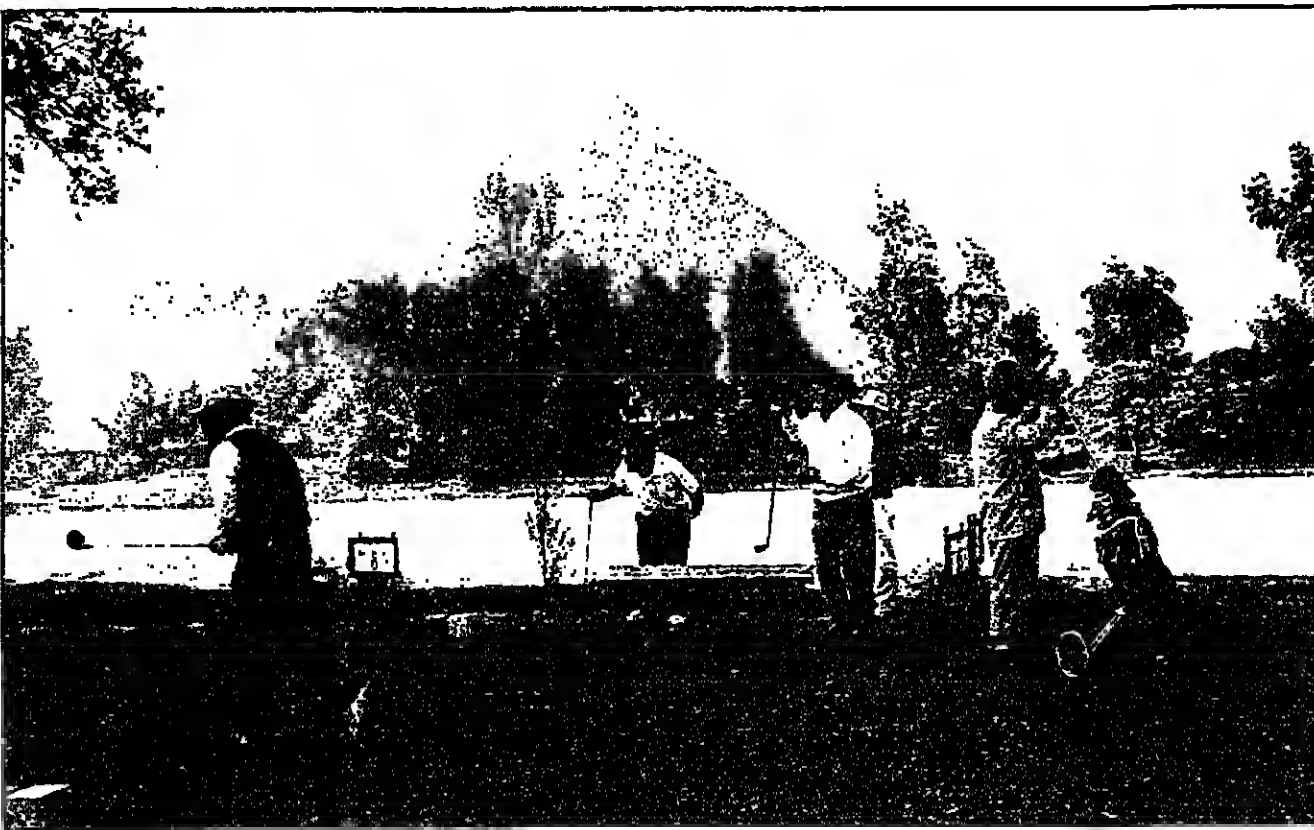
The Sariska sanctuary, across the road, cannot be entered on foot. If you have not brought a car, the Sariska Palace has a jeep on hand for private safaris, and there are public buses.

Tigers, wild boar, nilgai elk and long-tailed langur monkeys live here, and all of them can be seen at one time of day or another, though the bigger cats prefer to venture out at dusk or during the night.

The Sariska Palace Hotel (Sariska District, Alwar, Rajasthan; telephone Sariska 22). For about \$30 two people can share a cavernous room or suite opening out to a veranda decorated with sepia photographs of royal hunting parties.

Tiger and elk heads adorn the walls. To rent a car with driver in Delhi for a two-day weekend at Sariska will cost from \$125 to \$275, depending on the model and size.

BARBARA CROSSETTE



Teeing off on the Mena golf course near Giza.

URUGUAY

One of the regulars likes to say that Punta del Este, the sparkling beach resort along the Uruguayan coast of the South Atlantic, may be "the most marvelously frivolous place in the world." What she means is that at this time of year, the height of summer in the Southern Hemisphere, no one seems to worry about anything in Punta del Este.

The days, like the beaches, of what is generally called just La Punta seem to stretch out forever—sun-filled, lazy, uncrowded. The main business of Punta del Este is sunning oneself, on land or

on yachts at sea, and eating and drinking.

While it is in Uruguay, Punta del Este is known primarily as an Argentine watering hole—just 40 minutes' flying time from Buenos Aires. Many Uruguayans come, but the richer and more numerous Argentines give the resort its glitz.

There are plenty of hotels, but all of them are relatively small and simple. Most important, they don't have private beachfronts. The miles and miles of beaches and sand dunes can be admired and enjoyed by everyone.

The only thing in Punta del Este that might be called a tourist attraction is Casa Pueblo, the ram-

bling white stucco structure that combines the museum, gallery and home of the Uruguayan artist Carlos Paz Villaró with a time-share resort. It faces out to the sea at Punta Ballena, six miles west of the center of town, and can be reached off the Rambla, the coastal highway.

The most charming and elegant hotel in Punta del Este is L'Auberge (telephone 82601 or 83357). Set in pine trees just east of the casino and two blocks from the beach, it has the look and feel of a small Swiss castle. Teatime at L'Auberge is a Punta del Este institution. The specialty is waffles, served on the terrace or in the tearoom. There is a cozy bar in the

tower. A double room with Continental breakfast costs \$140 a night, plus 12 percent tax.

In season, there are frequent daily flights to Punta del Este from Buenos Aires on Pluma, the Uruguayan airline, and Aerolineas Argentinas. The round-trip fare is about \$130. From Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital, Punta del Este is a pleasant 80-mile drive by bus or car.

SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN

EGYPT

When the pharaohs built the pyramids they had much to pre-

occupy them: death, glory, eternity. But most certainly not golf.

These days, the fabled pyramids of Giza mean many things to many people—a backdrop for visitors' smiling photographs, a source of revenue for hawkers and hotheads, a wellspring, still, of antiquity's wonder.

And for Cairo residents or weekenders escaping the city's chaotic bustle and endemic grime, they also offer an exotic setting for horseback-riding, tennis, swimming and a 5,500-yard golf course a drive and a chip away from the Pyramid of Cheops.

A weekend at one of the Giza hotels still gives an impression of escape, and among them probably the best-known and illustrious is the Mena House, a 570-room spread directly in view of the pyramids themselves.

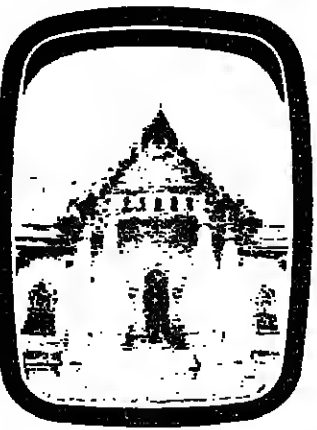
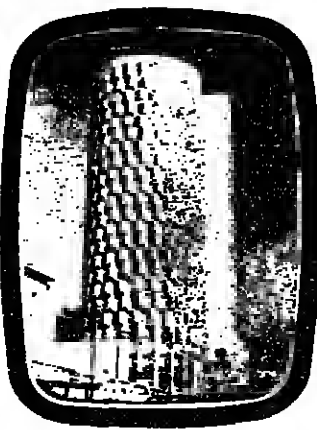
A short cab ride away, F.B. stables, run by a man called Farouk and his sons, offers an array of Arab horses that are classified, informally, as fast and slow.

The Mena House offers a half-dozen clay tennis courts, whose use is free to hotel guests. Again, for much of the year the early hours are the preferred time to play before the sun's climb dictates retreat to the pool. Golfers, of course, are committed to a longer spell in the sun and so should take precautions such as sun-block and hats if they burn easily.

The most sought-after rooms at the Mena House are those in the older part of the hotel, known as the Palace Section, and costing \$122 a night plus 14 percent tax for a double. It is worth insisting on a room looking directly onto the massive hulk of Cheops. In other parts of the hotel, doubles cost around \$97, but the view is not guaranteed.

Other hotels include the Ramada Renaissance (two miles from the pyramids; 538111) where a double is \$90 plus 14 percent tax, and the Radisson Oasis (about a 15-minute drive from the Pyramid of Giza; 856916) where a double is \$61 plus 14 percent tax.

ALAN COWELL



Biman opens up exotic Asia

Fly Biman and rediscover Asia. Asia—rich in splendour, colour and variety. Asia where civilisations meet, traditions are built, histories made. Biman flies you to the key

destinations in South, South East Asia. Be with us and enjoy our unique hospitality—not to mention our delicious cuisine, inflight movies and a lot more.



Biman BANGLADESH AIRLINES

Your home in the air



Thursday's Closing
include the nationwide prices up to
ing on Wall Street and do not rallaci
s elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[illegible][illegible]

12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0												
100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0												

[illegible]

WALL STREET WATCH

Campeau Units Expected To File for Bankruptcy

By Isadore Barmash

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many people dealing directly with Campeau Corp. or trading in its securities express a growing conviction that the troubled company's two U.S. retail subsidiaries will find it difficult to avoid filing for bankruptcy.

Campeau common stock dropped 62.5 cents, or 17 percent, to \$3 on Wednesday in the United States after being halted last Friday, and held steady at that level on Thursday.

Investor concern was the latest sign of a deteriorating situation.

The two retail divisions, Allied Stores and Federated Department Stores, which own Bloomingdale's, Abraham & Straus, Jordan Marsh and other retail chains, said on Friday that Citibank had notified them that it might place two loans totaling \$2.34 billion in default, if they did not convince Citibank of their solvency by Sunday.

A Campeau spokeswoman said Wednesday that "no conversations have taken place with Citibank since last Friday."

But some suppliers and credit agency executives said privately Wednesday that given the bank's threat, Federated and Allied might have to seek court protection under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code.

Kurt Barnard, publisher of the Barnard Retail Marketing Report, in New York, said, "If a default is declared on the Citibank loan, there is no way out of a Chapter 11 filing for Campeau. But that will not be damaging to the better-managed, stronger Campeau stores. They are, for the most part, going businesses and will remain viable."

He added that they were the victims of an ownership that was saddled with debt in the form of interest and principal because it had paid too much for the subsidiaries.

One supplier, Bud Konheim, president of the dress maker Nicole Miller Ltd., said Wednesday, "What I see happening is a Chapter 11 filing just before they have to pay their debts. The perfect time is just prior to Jan. 10, when the next payments are due."

THOSE PAYMENTS are for goods shipped between Nov. 20 and Dec. 20. While there is less Christmas merchandise shipped in December than in November, the payment in January is substantial.

Samuel Miller, chief financial officer of Liz Claiborne Inc., another supplier, agreed with that assessment. "I wouldn't think they would make those payments on Jan. 10 if they didn't go to the bankruptcy route," he said.

The filing decision will certainly be made by late January, Federated and Allied executives said Wednesday.

That is when the restructuring committee created by Campeau during its September financial squeeze will report either a voluntary reorganization plan or recommend a reorganization under federal bankruptcy protection.

But there is a rising belief that the bankruptcy move could come before then, and market prices reflect that belief.

Even before the Toronto and the over-the-counter exchanges suspended trading Friday, Campeau's stock had fallen to what traders called "bankruptcy levels." It was at \$2.75 at the time of the halt, down 85 percent from its 1989 high of \$18.625, reached in September.

Another clear indication of difficulty was the statement Wednesday by Greif Cos., a men's clothing producer, that it would no longer ship to Campeau's Rich's stores in Atlanta until the company's financial stability was clarified.

On Dec. 13, Federated and Allied raised the possibility of bankruptcy in statements filed with the SEC. Both said that they expect to have cash-flow problems in mid-March and possibly as soon as late January.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Dec. 28
Amsterdam	1.685
Antwerp	1.685
Frankfurt	1.685
London (sterling)	1.685
Paris	1.685
Tokyo	1.685
Yen	1.685
1 ECU	1.685
1 SDR	1.685

Closings in London and Zurich, figures in other centers, New York closing rates.

a. Commercial franc; b. To buy one pound; c. To buy one dollar; d. Units of 100; N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values	Dec. 28
Australia	1.685
Canada	1.685
Denmark	1.685
Finland	1.685
France	1.685
Germany	1.685
Greece	1.685
Italy	1.685
Japan	1.685
Netherlands	1.685
Portugal	1.685
Spain	1.685
Sweden	1.685
Switzerland	1.685
U.K.	1.685
U.S.	1.685

New York rates unless marked "local rates."

Sources: Reuters, Deutsche Bank, Citibank, and other financial institutions.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits	Dec. 28
1 month	1.685
3 months	1.685
6 months	1.685
1 year	1.685

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyd's Bank.

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Other dollar values: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gaskbank (rubles); Other data from Reuters and AP.

U.S. Sees Balance-of-Travel Surplus

Low Dollar Aids Tourist Industry

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — America's cars and television sets may not hold much allure for consumers abroad, but time on its beaches and ski slopes increasingly does. Foreign travelers are flocking to the United States in record numbers, pushing the United States toward a new milestone in its economic restructuring for the first time, spending by foreign visitors is expected to outstrip American travelers' spending abroad.

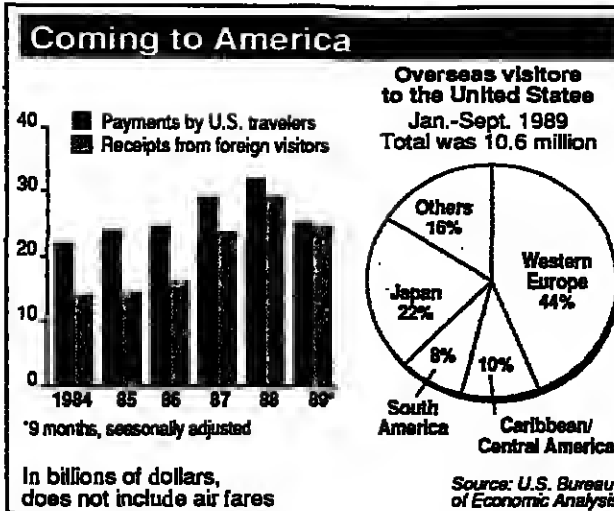
In the first nine months of 1989, foreign travelers spent a little more than \$33 billion in the United States, including airfares, according to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. That was \$768 million less than what American travelers parted with abroad. But the gap has been narrowing rapidly and many analysts believe that next year the United States will start taking in more from travel than it pays out.

Viewed as an export industry, tourism now ranks among the nation's most important. Having roughly doubled in dollar terms since 1984, it is bringing in more than foreign sales of aircraft, computers or farm products. "There is no question that tourism has become a significant industry," said Burton Pine, senior vice president at The Heritage Foundation.

Many economists view the trend as an unmitigated good for the U.S. economy. It is reducing the enormous U.S. current-account deficit and creating jobs, they contend, with comparatively little investment from the U.S. side. Others, however, while welcoming the money, see it as one more sign that the United States is slowly taking on second-class economic status in the world and is less able to compete in such important areas as high-technology manufacturing.

The Third World has long been playing host to rich foreigners as a way to spur economic development. Many countries there build fancy hotels, airports and restaurants to attracting foreigners whose money will both create service jobs in the short term and, in theory at least, assemble capital for longer-term development such as factories and other service companies.

For many years after World War II, international tourists in whatever country tended to be Americans, since not many other countries' citizens had the affluence to make foreign travel a



count deficit and creating jobs, they contend, with comparatively little investment from the U.S. side. Others, however, while welcoming the money, see it as one more sign that the United States is slowly taking on second-class economic status in the world and is less able to compete in such important areas as high-technology manufacturing.

The strength that many major foreign currencies have gained since 1985 against the dollar has helped make the United States a better buy as viewed from abroad. U.S. hotel rooms, airline tickets, and other services are

U.S. hotel rooms, airline tickets, and other services are

See TRAVEL, Page 14

U.S. Lines Start Mini Price War

By Robert E. Dallos

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Many major U.S. airlines have cut their fares for the first part of the year, in what some observers said was the start of a mini fare war designed to fill empty seats during the traditionally slow winter season.

While many fares were falling, however, the two main shuttle services linking New York with Boston and Washington said they would raise their basic weekday fares by \$20 to \$119.

The overall fare war action apparently was triggered Tuesday by tiny Chicago-based Midway Airlines. It had announced one-way fares ranging from \$19 to \$99 on its 50-city system. After Midway cut its fares, United Airlines, Trans World Airlines, Northwest Airlines, American Airlines, USAir and Delta Air Lines all took similar action.

Trans World Airlines, for example, said late Wednesday that its fares would be reduced to about 80 percent of its 85 domestic destinations. Ticket prices will vary according to the mileage flown and the days on which travel takes place.

"We have initiated a sale similar to one which we instituted last August and which was very successful," said Don Morrison, a TWA spokesman.

The reductions are aimed at leisure travelers able to make plans well in advance. Fares for cities in the Sun Belt — where

See AIR, Page 14

German Stocks Soar to Record As Mark Surges

FRANKFURT — West German stocks ended the trading year at historic highs on Thursday, bolstered by a surging Deutsche mark and by foreign buyers scrambling to cash in on a perceived economic boom.

Japanese buyers — eager to invest in the predicted West German economic surge linked to political and economic change sweeping through Eastern Europe — again poured into the Frankfurt market as trading began.

Profit-taking trimmed some of the market's early gains, but the 30-share DAX index finished up 18.93 points, or 1.1 percent, to close at 1,790.37. Stock analysts and dealers nonetheless said that they expected the rally to last into the first few months of 1990.

The DAX peaked during the session at a record of 1,805.01. The index has risen 34 percent this year, after it began 1989 at 1,335.0. German stock markets are closed on Friday.

In New York, meanwhile, Germany Fund Inc. said it believed the increase in the price of its shares was exaggerated. The fund jumped \$1.75 a share in New York trading, to \$19 a share. The fund added that its net asset value on Dec. 27 was \$12.16.

The market ignored the announcement. Dealers said 10 percent of the fund's shares changed hands Thursday, and they added that they believed that many of the buyers were Japanese.

Dealers in Frankfurt said they believed that the market's euphoria over East Germany's dramatic opening of its borders on Nov. 9,

would continue to support prices early in 1990.

There could be clouds on the horizon, however, especially if 1990 wage talks in the key engineering sector lead to strikes or to pay deals viewed by industry as excessive.

But until then, said an analyst at Bank Georg Hauck, Bernhard Thees, "there will be more foreign buying."

The latest rise in West German stocks has coincided with a surge in the mark against most currencies, especially the dollar and the pound. The dollar fell to 1.6890 DM in Frankfurt on Thursday from 1.6905 DM Wednesday. Sterling plunged to a record low of 2.7195 DM, compared with 2.7465 DM.

Mr. Thees warned that a continuation of the mark's rise could have a backlash effect on the stock market around the middle of next year. "The strong mark could start to hit export-oriented stocks," he said. Many analysts warn that foreign demand could start to wane by mid-1990.

However, a chief dealer at a major West German bank said he believed that foreign investors would not start taking funds out of the domestic stock market quickly.

This dealer noted that the Japanese buyers were investing for the long term. He said long-term investors would not be put off by developments such as the results of individual wage negotiations.

He was more cautious about the second half of 1990, noting that the pace of economic change in Eastern Europe may not match that of the recent political developments.

KKR Unit Files for Protection

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. carried through with a threat to seek bankruptcy protection for a takeover vehicle on Thursday after bondholders rejected a plan to reorganize the finances of Hillsborough Holdings Corp.

Last week, KKR lawyers told bondholders of Hillsborough, formed to acquire Jim Walter Corp. for \$2.4 billion, that they were prepared to seek bankruptcy protection if less than 80 percent of the investors holding \$674 million of bonds agreed to exchange their securities for new ones.

At the time, the company told the bondholders it could not repay its bonds in full.

The securities were placed with private investors, but KKR is a major borrower in the public market for the high-yielding securities known as junk bonds. Sales of these securities have been widely used in recent years to finance corporate takeovers.

Traders said the market did not react to the filing because it had been expected. In fact, RJR Nabisco Capital Corp., another Kohl-

berg, Kravis concern, filed for an offering of \$1.25 billion in senior notes. The money raised would be used to pay bank debt on the \$24.88 billion acquisition of RJR Nabisco Inc. last year.

RJR Nabisco also said it had sold its Del Monte Tropical fruit business to Polly Peak International LLC for \$21 million. It also said the sale of Del Monte processed foods unit to an investor group led by Merrill Lynch & Co. was going forward and would be completed around the end of the year for the previously announced price of \$1.48 billion.

Analysts said the securities filing indicated that the RJR asset disposals are going well, a counterweight to the troubles encountered at Hillsborough.

Hillsborough's problems stem from its involvement in a \$3 billion asbestos-related lawsuit. Last summer, Hillsborough, Jim Walter and Kohlberg Kravis were named as defendants in a class-action lawsuit.

Because of the legal action, Kohlberg Kravis has been unable to sell Jim Walter's assets. Without proceeds from expected asset sales, Jim Walter said it could not meet upcoming debt repayments.

Hillsborough is expected to file bankruptcy petitions for its 31 subsidiaries, said Chuck Kileynic, a court clerk. Late Wednesday, Mr. Kileynic had received Hillsborough's petition and those of nine subsidiaries.

Hillsborough's bankruptcy petition did not list creditors and reported assets of \$304.2 million and liabilities of \$347.6 million, he said.

Hillsborough is the third company owned by Kohlberg Kravis to encounter financial difficulties in recent months, but the other two were relatively small.

In August, Kohlberg Kravis confirmed that Seaman Furniture Co., a leading furniture retailer, could not meet its debt payments and might not be able to continue operating. The company's debt payments were later rescheduled successfully.

SCI Television Inc., of which Kohlberg Kravis owns 45 percent, is also involved in a bond exchange offer that is facing resistance from bondholders. (Reuters, AP)

U.S. Panel Urges Action on Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A congressional report on Thursday gave a bleak economic forecast for the United States, and concluded that taxes must be raised and spending cut in order to reduce the huge federal budget deficit.

The report by the congressional Joint Economic Committee said misguided policies of the past and a consumption "binge" threatened over the long run to lower the U.S. standard of living and its standing as a world economic power.

Spelling out U.S. economic ills, Lee Hamilton, the committee's chairman, said slower economic growth of no more than 2.5 percent a year seemed likely.

He recalled that the current 5 to 5.5 percent unemployment and 4 percent to 5 percent inflation were termed "stagflation" in the early 1970s, causing great consternation.

The only way the government will be able to balance the budget is through a political deal that in-

cludes both higher taxes and lower spending, the report said.

Mr. Hamilton, a Democratic representative from Indiana, presented his report as the Congress prepared to grapple with a new budget and reconcile requirements in cut the deficit with President George Bush's refusal to accept a general tax rise.

Democrats in Congress have been reluctant for political reasons to be the first to call for tax increases.

For most of the decade, Mr. Hamilton said, the U.S. economy had been driven "not by investment but rather by a binge of consumption that threatens our long-run standard of living and our standing as the world's leading economic power." Efforts to attack the deficit thus far have relied heavily on budgetary gimmicks, the study said.

A tax increase should be part of a package deal including cuts in spending and a moderate increase

Japan Plan To Reverse Trade Flow

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Government officials outlined Thursday a trade program they called a complete reversal of the policies that made Japan an exporting powerhouse, saying it would make the nation an importing giant in the coming decade.

The plan is one of several recent measures the government has announced to deflect criticism of its trade surpluses. None has been enacted.

It came a day after the U.S. Commerce Department ruled that imports of mechanical transfer presses from Japan were being sold at less than fair value. The U.S. International Trade Commission now has 45 days to determine whether the low-cost imports are injuring American makers.

The department proposed duties be paid by Komatsu Ltd., Aida Engineering Ltd. and other companies. The import expansion measures, announced in Tokyo include tax incentives, information exchange, increased loans and a unilateral elimination of tariffs on 1,004 items.

The government plans to boost the import-expansion-related budget to 7 billion yen (\$50 million) in the year beginning April 1 from 1.9 billion yen this fiscal year.

The department proposed duties be paid by Komatsu Ltd., Aida Engineering Ltd. and other companies. The import expansion measures, announced in Tokyo include tax incentives, information exchange, increased loans and a unilateral elimination of tariffs on 1,004 items.

The government plans to boost the import-expansion-related budget to 7 billion yen (\$50 million) in the year beginning April 1 from 1.9 billion yen this fiscal year.

The department proposed duties be paid by Komatsu Ltd., Aida Engineering Ltd. and other companies. The import expansion measures, announced in Tokyo include tax incentives, information exchange, increased loans and a unilateral elimination of tariffs on 1,004 items.

The government plans to boost the import-expansion-related budget to 7 billion yen (\$50 million) in the year beginning April 1 from 1.9 billion yen this fiscal year.

The department proposed duties be paid by Komatsu Ltd., Aida Engineering Ltd. and other companies. The import expansion measures, announced in Tokyo include tax incentives, information exchange, increased loans and a unilateral elimination of tariffs on 1,004 items.

The government plans to boost the import-expansion-related budget to 7 billion yen (\$50 million) in the year beginning April 1 from 1.9 billion yen this fiscal year.

The department proposed duties be paid by Komatsu Ltd., Aida Engineering Ltd. and other companies. The import expansion measures, announced in Tokyo include tax incentives, information exchange, increased loans and a unilateral elimination of tariffs on 1,004 items.

The government plans to boost the import-expansion-related budget to 7 billion yen (\$50 million) in the year beginning April 1 from 1.9 billion yen this fiscal year.

Sale of Campbell Soup Encouraged

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Three members of the family that founded Campbell Soup Co. disclosed Thursday that they would sell their 17 percent stake, and they urged a sale of the entire food-products company.

The announcement intensified speculation that Campbell, the company that invented the condensed soup that is popular with millions of people around the world, would be put on the auction block due to a rift among family members who control it.

"Clearly the family has fallen apart," said William Leach, an analyst at Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette.

Mr. Leach said he believed that there was less than an even chance that Campbell would remain an independent company.

The investor group pushing for the sale, composed of pieces of Campbell, late chairman John T. Dorrance Jr., said in documents it planned to file with the Securities

and Exchange Commission that it was seeking "a price per share significantly in excess of current market value."

The group also said it would actively encourage Campbell's board of directors to do the same, and would consider trying to oust members opposed to the sale.

A spokesman for Campbell said the company had no comment.

Wall Street, however, responded enthusiastically. On the New York Stock Exchange, Campbell shares soared \$4.50, to \$57.50, in active trading Thursday after the announcement.

"It's not particularly surprising," Pavlos M. Alexandrakis, an industry analyst with Argus Research in New York, said. "There has been a split among the family members for some time."

Mr. Alexandrakis said those pushing for the sale of Campbell probably had little interest left in running the company, and with the

Fidèle...

"Elle respire les nuances de la palette culinaire et en valorise les contrastes."

LUCAS-CARTON

Aux meilleures tables, exigez VOLVIC.

VOLVIC

IN HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE ISLE OF MAN CHANCERY DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF Savings & Investment Bank Limited — and —

IN THE MATTER OF The Companies Acts 1931 to 1986 — and —

IN THE MATTER OF The Petition of Michael Anthony Jordan and Timothy John Beer Joint Liquidators of Savings and Investment Bank Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated 13th December 1989 the Court has directed separate meetings of (1) the Deposit Interest Creditors (excluding Rule 78 Creditors), (2) the Rule 78 Creditors, and of (3) the Remaining Unsecured Creditors respectively of the above-named Company ("the classes of creditors") to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and the classes of creditors and that such meetings will be held at Villa Marina, The Harris Promenade, Douglas, Isle of Man on Tuesday, 27th February 1990 at the respective times below mentioned, namely:

(1) The Deposit Interest Creditors (excluding Rule 78 Creditors) at 11.30 o'clock in the fore noon;

(2) The Rule 78 Creditors at 12 o'clock (noon) or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded;

(3) The Remaining Unsecured Creditors at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meetings shall have been concluded at which place and respective times all the aforesaid classes of creditors are requested to attend.

Any person entitled to attend the said Meetings can obtain a copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement, forms of proxy and a copy of the Explanatory Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 152 of the Companies Act 1931 at the registered office of the Company situated at Heritage Court, 41, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man and at the office of the undermentioned Advocates at the address mentioned below during usual business hours on any day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday or a Bank Holiday) prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.

The aforesaid classes of creditors may vote in person at such of the said Meetings as they are entitled to attend or they may appoint another person whether a member of the Company or not as their proxy in attend and vote in their stead.

It is requested that forms appointing proxies be lodged with the Joint Liquidators at the Registered Office of the Company as aforesaid not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the said meetings but if the forms are not so lodged they must be handed to the Chairman at the meetings at which they are to be used.

By the said Order the Court has appointed MICHAEL ANTHONY JORDAN or failing him TIMOTHY JOHN BEER to act as Chairman of each of the said meetings and has directed the Chairman to report the results thereof to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Kneale Callow
St. George's Chambers
Hill Street
Douglas, Isle of Man
Advocates for the above named company.

General Motors Likely To Be Smaller Firm

Compiled by the Staff from Detroit

CHICAGO — General Motors Corp., which in the past week has eliminated about 6,000 jobs, is likely to become a smaller company as its dominance of the U.S. car market continues to slip, analysts said.

In Detroit on Thursday, GM said it would cut 3,200 production jobs in February and March at three midsize car assembly plants because of slow sales.

"I think you're going to see a smaller company. I think down the road they will close several assembly plants and lose, either through attrition or layoffs, a lot of white-collar workers," said Peter Brown, editor of Automotive News.

The automaker is fighting an industrywide sales slump. Next month, 28 of its 34 North American assembly plants will close for several days, analysts said.

Although its U.S. carmaking rivals, Chrysler Corp. and Ford Motor Co., also are suffering, General Motors is faring worse because its designs are failing to excite consumers and its costs are too high, analysts said.

"In terms of the American market, GM is never going to be what it once was. Mr. Brown said. General Motors currently is the biggest car-maker in the world.

GM's share of the U.S. car market is likely to fall to close to 34 percent in 1989, down one percentage point from a year ago and

down from 46 percent in 1980, analysts said.

The company, which had 1988 sales of \$120 billion, no longer sets trends, said Kathleen Heaney of Nikko Securities Co. "They haven't been a market leader. It used to be whatever GM did, everyone followed — but not anymore," she said.

GM hoped to spur sales with its newest mid-size cars, such as the Chevrolet Lumina, the Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme and the Pontiac Grand Prix, but consumers have failed to respond, analysts said.

Although the cars perform adequately, their styling is unexciting and cars designed by Japanese makers are better equipped, said Patrick Sheridan of McDonald & Co.

The biggest cutback announced Thursday, involving 1,900 jobs, will involve the closing of the afternoon shift at GM's assembly plant at Doraville, Georgia, which produces the Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme, in February.

Also, 700 of the 4,200 jobs at the GM plant in Fairfax, Kentucky, will be cut. That plant produces the Pontiac Grand Prix.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Danish Air Tax Called Unfair To Passengers

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Three major European airlines said on Thursday that a Danish tax on air travelers was illegal, and they threatened to take the Danish government to court.

"The tax is not only unfair to the passenger, but goes against the spirit of European aviation policy and the intention of the EC's Treaty of Rome," British Airways, Air France and Lufthansa said in a statement.

The tax has been levied on charter airlines flying from Denmark since the mid-1970s, but starting Jan. 1, 1990, it will also include passengers on scheduled airlines using reduced-fare tickets.

"We will collect the tax because we have to by law. We refuse to deliver it because we are convinced the tax is illegal," the airlines' joint statement said.

No comment was available from the Danish Tax Ministry Thursday.

The tax is 300 kroner (\$44) for a passenger flying within Europe and 400 kroner for longer trips.

Pan Am to Protest American Route Deal

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Pan Am Corp. said Thursday it intends to protest American Airlines' planned purchase of Eastern Airlines' profitable Latin American routes.

"We strongly object to the further concentration of American's market dominance in Latin America and the Caribbean through the purchase of these government route authorities and facilities," said a Pan Am spokeswoman, Elizabeth Manners.

Pan Am contends that the route transfer from Eastern to American is a violation of the 1978 airline deregulation law, which prohibits the largest U.S. airline from hindering competition.

After months of negotiations, American said Dec. 19 it would buy Eastern's Latin American routes and certain other assets from Eastern's parent, Texas Air Corp., for \$471 million.

"The surest sign that an asset sale is good for consumers and enhances competition is the opposition of a competitor in the market," an Eastern spokeswoman, Karen Cernesack, said Thursday.

"I don't think anyone's surprised" by Pan Am's plans, she said.

Officials of American, based in Fort Worth, Texas, were not immediately available for comment.

Pan Am intends to file its objections to the transaction with the Justice Department and the Department of Transportation after American files its acquisition plan. Federal officials and the U.S. bankruptcy judge overseeing East-

ern's Chapter 11 financial reorganization must approve the purchase. Under Chapter 11, a company receives protection from creditors while it reorganizes.

The sale would shake up the strength of airlines at Miami International Airport, catapulting American from third place there to first, ahead of Eastern and Pan Am.

American and Pan Am, which is based in New York, have boosted their presence in Miami since Eastern was hit by a strike on March 4 and filed for bankruptcy protection five days later.

By jumping at routes offered by troubled carriers like Eastern, American can ensure itself the opportunity to catch up and possibly surpass rivals with significant overseas route networks.

Growth abroad can help American by allowing the airline to feed passengers from its domestic base and by making the airline more visible to foreigners making trips to and within the United States.

While many of the routes that American has agreed to acquire can be served by the Boeing 727, a smaller plane, the carrier will also have to take four wide-bodied jets

and deploy them on the Central and South American routes.

That step will force American to put off some planned expansion in Europe.

Separately, Eastern said Thursday that it would cut about 600 management and other positions, as well as reduce employee wages and benefits, in an effort to cut costs related to the recent sale of its Latin American routes.

The company also cited plans to cut back to two-thirds of its pre-March 1989 strike size as well as a dramatic increase in fuel costs and a modest 1990 air travel outlook.

Mr. Menem signed a decree on Wednesday that fixes a period of 30 days to publish the call for tender for the privatization of Aerolineas Argentinas, to be available 10 days later.

Last December, Scandinavian Airlines System said an agreement it had to acquire a 40 percent stake in the carrier for \$204 million was off because the country had decided to invite international bidders. Swissair and Alitalia were sponsoring a rival bid, which they withdrew earlier last year.

Oscar Grillo Ocampo, the president's legal counsel, said the new privatization plan would favor Argentine investors and any proposal that fostered Latin American integration.

He said the state would retain minority equity in the airline.

The airline carries four million passengers a year with annual sales averaging about \$650 million. It also has about \$1.4 billion in debt.

Menem Seeks Bidders for State Airline

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — President Carlos Saul Menem has announced plans to call an international tender in February to privatize the Argentine national airline, Aerolineas Argentinas.

Mr. Menem signed a decree on Wednesday that fixes a period of 30 days to publish the call for tender for the privatization of Aerolineas Argentinas, to be available 10 days later.

Last December, Scandinavian Airlines System said an agreement it had to acquire a 40 percent stake in the carrier for \$204 million was off because the country had decided to invite international bidders. Swissair and Alitalia were sponsoring a rival bid, which they withdrew earlier last year.

Oscar Grillo Ocampo, the president's legal counsel, said the new privatization plan would favor Argentine investors and any proposal that fostered Latin American integration.

He said the state would retain minority equity in the airline.

The airline carries four million passengers a year with annual sales averaging about \$650 million. It also has about \$1.4 billion in debt.

By jumping at routes offered by troubled carriers like Eastern, American can ensure itself the opportunity to catch up and possibly surpass rivals with significant overseas route networks.

Growth abroad can help American by allowing the airline to feed passengers from its domestic base and by making the airline more visible to foreigners making trips to and within the United States.

While many of the routes that American has agreed to acquire can be served by the Boeing 727, a smaller plane, the carrier will also have to take four wide-bodied jets

and deploy them on the Central and South American routes.

That step will force American to put off some planned expansion in Europe.

Separately, Eastern said Thursday that it would cut about 600 management and other positions, as well as reduce employee wages and benefits, in an effort to cut costs related to the recent sale of its Latin American routes.

The company also cited plans to cut back to two-thirds of its pre-March 1989 strike size as well as a dramatic increase in fuel costs and a modest 1990 air travel outlook.

Mr. Menem signed a decree on Wednesday that fixes a period of 30 days to publish the call for tender for the privatization of Aerolineas Argentinas, to be available 10 days later.

Last December, Scandinavian Airlines System said an agreement it had to acquire a 40 percent stake in the carrier for \$204 million was off because the country had decided to invite international bidders. Swissair and Alitalia were sponsoring a rival bid, which they withdrew earlier last year.

Oscar Grillo Ocampo, the president's legal counsel, said the new privatization plan would favor Argentine investors and any proposal that fostered Latin American integration.

He said the state would retain minority equity in the airline.

The airline carries four million passengers a year with annual sales averaging about \$650 million. It also has about \$1.4 billion in debt.

By jumping at routes offered by troubled carriers like Eastern, American can ensure itself the opportunity to catch up and possibly surpass rivals with significant overseas route networks.

Growth abroad can help American by allowing the airline to feed passengers from its domestic base and by making the airline more visible to foreigners making trips to and within the United States.

While many of the routes that American has agreed to acquire can be served by the Boeing 727, a smaller plane, the carrier will also have to take four wide-bodied jets

and deploy them on the Central and South American routes.

That step will force American to put off some planned expansion in Europe.

Separately, Eastern said Thursday that it would cut about 600 management and other positions, as well as reduce employee wages and benefits, in an effort to cut costs related to the recent sale of its Latin American routes.

The company also cited plans to cut back to two-thirds of its pre-March 1989 strike size as well as a dramatic increase in fuel costs and a modest 1990 air travel outlook.

Mr. Menem signed a decree on Wednesday that fixes a period of 30 days to publish the call for tender for the privatization of Aerolineas Argentinas, to be available 10 days later.

Last December, Scandinavian Airlines System said an agreement it had to acquire a 40 percent stake in the carrier for \$204 million was off because the country had decided to invite international bidders. Swissair and Alitalia were sponsoring a rival bid, which they withdrew earlier last year.

Oscar Grillo Ocampo, the president's legal counsel, said the new privatization plan would favor Argentine investors and any proposal that fostered Latin American integration.

He said the state would retain minority equity in the airline.

The airline carries four million passengers a year with annual sales averaging about \$650 million. It also has about \$1.4 billion in debt.

By jumping at routes offered by troubled carriers like Eastern, American can ensure itself the opportunity to catch up and possibly surpass rivals with significant overseas route networks.

Growth abroad can help American by allowing the airline to feed passengers from its domestic base and by making the airline more visible to foreigners making trips to and within the United States.

While many of the routes that American has agreed to acquire can be served by the Boeing 727, a smaller plane, the carrier will also have to take four wide-bodied jets

and deploy them on the Central and South American routes.

That step will force American to put off some planned expansion in Europe.

Separately, Eastern said Thursday that it would cut about 600 management and other positions, as well as reduce employee wages and benefits, in an effort to cut costs related to the recent sale of its Latin American routes.

The company also cited plans to cut back to two-thirds of its pre-March 1989 strike size as well as a dramatic increase in fuel costs and a modest 1990 air travel outlook.

Mr. Menem signed a decree on Wednesday that fixes a period of 30 days to publish the call for tender for the privatization of Aerolineas Argentinas, to be available 10 days later.

Last December, Scandinavian Airlines System said an agreement it had to acquire a 40 percent stake in the carrier for \$204 million was off because the country had decided to invite international bidders. Swissair and Alitalia were sponsoring a rival bid, which they withdrew earlier last year.

Oscar Grillo Ocampo, the president's legal counsel, said the new privatization plan would favor Argentine investors and any proposal that fostered Latin American integration.

He said the state would retain minority equity in the airline.

The airline carries four million passengers a year with annual sales averaging about \$650 million. It also has about \$1.4 billion in debt.

AIR: Mini Price War Seen as U.S. Carriers Cut Fares

(Continued from first finance page)

United said its new round-trip fares for flights of up to 1,000 miles would be \$198 for peak periods and \$178 for off-peak times. Peak times are Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays. For flights of 1,000 to 2,000 miles, fares will range from \$238 to \$258. For flights longer than 2,000 miles, the fares will be \$278 and \$318.

Meanwhile, on the Northeast routes, Trump Shuttle has told travel agents it was raising fares to \$119 one way from \$99 on weekdays and to \$79 from \$69 on weekends, agents said. Trump could not be reached for comment.

At Pan Am Corp., a spokeswoman, Pamela Hanlon, said that carrier's shuttle, which competes with Trump's, was matching the increase, effective Jan. 3. The two

shuttles link New York with Boston and Washington.

[Analysts said the higher fares could encourage some travelers to switch to Amtrak train service. The New York Times reported. The one-way fare between New York and Washington on the fastest service, the Metroliner, is \$74. That trip takes 2 hours and 45 minutes, compared with 45 minutes for the air shuttles.

[Amtrak also operates other, slower trains between New York and Washington, with a \$59 one-way fare. A round-trip excursion fare is \$83 but is subject to various restrictions. The one-way fare between New York and Boston is \$51.50 on a Metroliner and \$44.50 on other trains.]

Japanese government is encouraging its people to travel abroad as a means of offsetting its huge trade surpluses, and about 10 million are doing so each year.

Hawaii, whose fabled blue skies are only half as far away as the continental United States, in particular has become a bustling playground for Japanese vacationers.

In 1988, 1.2 million Japanese visited the islands, each spending an average of \$586 a day, according to the Hawaii Visitors Bureau.

Wherever in the world foreign tourism grows, it engenders nationalist grumbling that it is low-quality development, a creator mainly of unskilled, minimum-wage jobs. It employs plenty of chambermaids and bellhops, critics argue, who are paid at levels that will never allow them to use the facilities that they staff.

For Americans, this issue has become a new chapter of the debate over whether they are becoming "a nation of hamburger flippers."

Tourism's proponents contend that it provides much more than minimum-wage jobs. Vacation resorts also employ construction workers and managers, accountants and consultants, they say. Tourists use the local banks and telephone systems. They take taxis. And they shop, often heavily. Their spending adds a bit to most every

sector of the local economy, spreading benefits to a large portion of the population.

All this comes with comparative little effort. For the most part, the sights, the hotel rooms and the airline seats are there waiting.

"It requires very little new capital investment," said Mr. Berrigan, "it requires mostly at this point promotion."

He contended that the U.S. government should be spending more to get foreigners to come. "Singapore," he said, "spends more than us."

John Zysman, co-director of the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy, welcomed the rising income from tourism but contended that a prime cause for it — the lower dollar — was itself caused by lowered U.S. competitiveness in world manufacturing.

What the United States needs to maintain its level of affluence, he said, is better performance in high-technology fields. "The economy is not going to be helped quite so much by accumulating skills in hotel management."

"Every time anybody sees the trade deficit improve, they start to conclude that everything's fine," he said, adding, "If we think this is part of a solution, as opposed to short-term palliative, a Band-Aid, then we're misled."

By jumping at routes offered by troubled carriers like Eastern, American can ensure itself the opportunity to catch up and possibly surpass rivals with significant overseas route networks.

Growth abroad can help American by allowing the airline to feed passengers from its domestic base and by making the airline more visible to foreigners making trips to and within the United States.

While many of the routes that American has agreed to acquire can be served by the Boeing 727, a smaller plane, the carrier will also have to take four wide-bodied jets

and deploy them on the Central and South American routes.

That step will force American to put off some planned expansion in Europe.

Separately, Eastern said Thursday that it would cut about 600 management and other positions, as well as reduce employee wages and benefits, in an effort to cut costs related to the recent sale of its Latin American routes.

The company also cited plans to cut back to two-thirds of its pre-March 1989 strike size as well as a dramatic increase in fuel costs and a modest 1990 air travel outlook.

Mr. Menem signed a decree on Wednesday that fixes a period of 30 days to publish the call for tender for the privatization of Aerolineas Argentinas, to be available 10 days later.

Last December, Scandinavian Airlines System said an agreement it had to acquire a 40 percent stake in the carrier for \$204 million was off because the country had decided to invite international bidders. Swissair and Alitalia were sponsoring a rival bid, which they withdrew earlier last year.

Oscar Grillo Ocampo, the president's legal counsel, said the new privatization plan would favor Argentine investors and any proposal that fostered Latin American integration.

He said the state would retain minority equity in the airline.

The airline carries four million passengers a year with annual sales averaging about \$650 million. It also has about \$1.4 billion in debt.

By jumping at routes offered by troubled carriers like Eastern, American can ensure itself the opportunity to catch up and possibly surpass rivals with significant overseas route networks.

Growth abroad can help American by allowing the airline to feed passengers from its domestic base and by making the airline more visible to foreigners making trips to and within the United States.

While many of the routes that American has agreed to acquire can be served by the Boeing 727, a smaller plane, the carrier will also have to take four wide-bodied jets

TRAVEL: Foreign Visitors to U.S. Will Outnumber Americans Abroad

(Continued from first finance page)

This year the figure is at \$280 million.

U.S. airlines and hotel chains have also become more aggressive in making pitches abroad, that bring in foreigners, who tend to be bigger spenders than Americans.

In numbers of visitors to the United States, Canada and Mexico lead the way. But measured by spending, the Japanese are in the lead, unleashing \$4.5 billion in the first nine months of the year. The

Japanese government is encouraging its people to travel abroad as a means of offsetting its huge trade surpluses, and about 10 million are doing so each year.

Hawaii, whose fabled blue skies are only half as far away as the continental United States, in particular has become a bustling playground for Japanese vacationers.

In 1988, 1.2 million Japanese visited the islands, each spending an average of \$586 a day, according to the Hawaii Visitors Bureau.

Wherever in the world foreign tourism grows, it engenders nationalist grumbling that it is low-quality development, a creator mainly of unskilled, minimum-wage jobs. It employs plenty of chambermaids and bellhops, critics argue, who are paid at levels that will never allow them to use the facilities that they staff.

For Americans, this issue has become a new chapter of the debate over whether they are becoming "a nation of hamburger flippers."

Tourism's proponents contend that it provides much more than minimum-wage jobs. Vacation resorts also employ construction workers and managers, accountants and consultants, they say. Tourists use the local banks and telephone systems. They take taxis. And they shop, often heavily. Their spending adds a bit to most every

sector of the local economy, spreading benefits to a large portion of the population.

All this comes with comparative little effort. For the most part, the sights, the hotel rooms and the airline seats are there waiting.

"It requires very little new capital investment," said Mr. Berrigan, "it requires mostly at this point promotion."

He contended that the U.S. government should be spending more to get foreigners to come. "Singapore," he said, "spends more than us."

John Zysman, co-director of the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy, welcomed the rising income from tourism but contended that a prime cause for it — the lower dollar — was itself caused by lowered U.S. competitiveness in world manufacturing.

What the United States needs to maintain its level of affluence, he said, is better performance in high-technology fields. "The economy is not going to be helped quite so much by accumulating skills in hotel management."

"Every time anybody sees the trade deficit improve, they start to conclude that everything's fine," he said, adding, "If we think this is part of a solution, as opposed to short-term palliative, a Band-Aid, then we're misled."

By jumping at routes offered by troubled carriers like Eastern, American can ensure itself the opportunity to catch up and possibly surpass rivals with significant overseas route networks.

Growth abroad can help American by allowing the airline to feed passengers from its domestic base and by making the airline more visible to foreigners making trips to and within the United States.

While many of the routes that American has agreed to acquire can be served by the Boeing 727, a smaller plane, the carrier will also have to take four wide-bodied jets

and deploy them on the Central and South American routes.

That step will force American to put off some planned expansion in Europe.

Separately, Eastern said Thursday that it would cut about 600 management and other positions, as well as reduce employee wages and benefits, in an effort to cut costs related to the recent sale of its Latin American routes.

The company also cited plans to cut back to two-thirds of its pre-March 1989 strike size as well as a dramatic increase in fuel costs and a modest 1990 air travel outlook.

Mr. Menem signed a decree on Wednesday that fixes a period of 30 days to publish the call for tender for the privatization of Aerolineas Argentinas, to be available 10 days later.

Last December, Scandinavian Airlines System said an agreement it had to acquire a 40 percent stake in the carrier for \$204 million was off because the country had decided to invite international bidders. Swissair and Alitalia were sponsoring a rival bid, which they withdrew earlier last year.

Oscar Grillo Ocampo, the president's legal counsel, said the new privatization plan would favor Argentine investors and any proposal that fostered Latin American integration.

He said the state would retain minority equity in the airline.

The airline carries four million passengers a year with annual sales averaging about \$650 million. It also has about \$1.4 billion in debt.

By jumping at routes offered by troubled carriers like Eastern, American can ensure itself the opportunity to catch up and possibly surpass rivals with significant overseas route networks.

Growth abroad can help American by allowing the airline to feed passengers from its domestic base and by making the airline more visible to foreigners making trips to and within the United States.

While many of the routes that American has agreed to acquire can be served by the Boeing 727, a smaller plane, the carrier will also have to take four wide-bodied jets

and deploy them on the Central and South American routes.

That step will force American to put off some planned expansion in Europe.

Separately, Eastern said Thursday that it would cut about 600 management and other positions, as well as reduce employee wages and benefits, in an effort to cut costs related to the recent sale of its Latin American routes.

The company also cited plans to cut back to two-thirds of its pre-March 1989 strike size as well as a dramatic increase in fuel costs and a modest 1990 air travel outlook.

NYSE Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
28 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	28 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	28 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	28 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	28 1/2
29 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	29 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	29 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	29 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	29 1/2
30 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	30 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	30 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	30 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	30 1/2
31 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	31 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	31 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	31 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	31 1/2
32 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	32 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	32 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	32 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	32 1/2
33 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	33 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	33 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	33 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	33 1/2
34 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	34 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	34 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	34 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	34 1/2
35 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	35 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	35 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	35 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	35 1/2
36 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	36 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	36 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	36 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	36 1/2
37 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	37 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	37 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	37 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	37 1/2
38 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	38 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	38 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	38 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	38 1/2
39 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	39 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	39 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	39 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	39 1/2
40 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	40 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	40 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	40 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	40 1/2
41 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	41 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	41 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	41 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	41 1/2
42 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	42 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	42 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	42 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	42 1/2
43 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	43 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	43 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	43 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	43 1/2
44 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	44 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	44 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	44 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	44 1/2
45 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	45 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	45 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	45 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	45 1/2
46 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	46 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	46 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	46 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	46 1/2
47 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2
48 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	48 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	48 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	48 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	48 1/2
49 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	49 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	49 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	49 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	49 1/2
50 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	50 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	50 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	50 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	50 1/2
51 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	51 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	51 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	51 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	51 1/2
52 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	52 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	52 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	52 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	52 1/2
53 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	53 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	53 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	53 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	53 1/2
54 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	54 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	54 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	54 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	54 1/2
55 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	55 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	55 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	55 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	55 1/2
56 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	56 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	56 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	56 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	56 1/2
57 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	57 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	57 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	57 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	57 1/2
58 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	58 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	58 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	58 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	58 1/2
59 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	59 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	59 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	59 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	59 1/2
60 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	60 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	60 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	60 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	60 1/2
61 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	61 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	61 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	61 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	61 1/2
62 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	62 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	62 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	62 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	62 1/2
63 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	63 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	63 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	63 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	63 1/2
64 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	64 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	64 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	64 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	64 1/2
65 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	65 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	65 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	65 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	65 1/2
66 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	66 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	66 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	66 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	66 1/2
67 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	67 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	67 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	67 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	67 1/2
68 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	68 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	68 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	68 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	68 1/2
69 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	69 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	69 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	69 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	69 1/2
70 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	70 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	70 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	70 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	70 1/2
71 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	71 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	71 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	71 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	72 1/2
73 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	73 1/2
74 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	74 1/2
75 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	75 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	75 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	75 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	75 1/2
76 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	76 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	76 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	76 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	76 1/2
77 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2
78 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2
79 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2
80 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2
81 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	81 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	81 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	81 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	81 1/2
82 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2
83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2
84 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2
85 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	85 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	85 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	85 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	85 1/2
86 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	86 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	86 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	86 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	86 1/2
87 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	87 1/2
88 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	88 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	88 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	88 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	88 1/2
89 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	89 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	89 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	89 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	89 1/2
90 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2
91 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2
92 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	92 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	92 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	92 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	92 1/2
93 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	93 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	93 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	93 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	93 1/2
94 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	94 1/2
95 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2
96 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	96 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	96 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	96 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	96 1/2
97 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	97 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	97 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	97 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	97 1/2
98 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2
99 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2
100 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2
101 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2
102 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	102 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	102 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	102 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	102 1/2
103 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2
104 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	104 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	104 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	104 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	104 1/2
105 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	105 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	105 1/2	89 1/2	89 1					

French Firm Buys 51% of U.K. Insurer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Groupes des Assurances Nationales, the French state-owned insurer, said Thursday that it had agreed to acquire 51 percent of General Portfolio, a group of British insurers for £119 million (\$193 million). The management of General Portfolio, which owns between 30 and 35 percent of the life insurance company's capital, has given its full support to the takeover by the French group, which is effective Monday, Groupes des Assurances said.

Groupes des Assurances said that it eventually will raise its stake in the British concern, but it added that General Portfolio's management will not be ceding all of its stake.

The two sides have drawn up a development plan for the British group aimed at increasing its turnover to £302 million by the year ending June 30, 1991, and to £403 million a year later. General Portfolio is expected to report premium income of £217 million for the current fiscal year.

The French insurer already has insurance interests in Britain, after acquiring the Minister group in 1984. Minister, which handles insurance from cars to fire, and aviation and shipping, had a profit of 32 million francs (\$19.8 million) last year and employs some 900 people.

The French insurer said that General Portfolio, with assets of more than 3.4 billion francs, 140 offices and 4,000 salesmen, was a good business opportunity. (AFP, Reuters)

Sneema Expects Profit
PARIS — Societe Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation, the French state-owned aircraft-engine maker known as Sneema, said it expects to report a net profit in 1989 after three years of losses.

A spokesman said that the company expected a net profit of between 50 million and 100 million French francs (\$8 million to \$17 million) after a loss of 250 million in 1988. Revenue is expected to rise 27% to 13 billion francs, from 10.2 billion in 1988.

Strong demand for the CFM family of engines, built jointly with General Electric Co. of the United States, was largely responsible for the return to profit, the spokesman said.

Pelège and Holzmann Bid For Rest of Nord-France

PARIS — Groupes Pelège of France said Thursday it was to begin a bid with West Germany's leading construction group, Philipp Holzmann AG, to buy the 14 percent of shares they do not already own of the French construction concern Nord-France.

Between them, Pelège and Holzmann already hold 86 percent of Nord-France's capital and had an agreement to act together as majority stake holder. But under new stock exchange rules, the authorities had ordered them to launch a full takeover offer.

Holzmann recently acquired 40 percent of Nord-France capital for 180 million francs (\$31.3 million), and Pelège holds 46 percent. Pelège and Holzmann are offering 1,556 francs a share and will divide the acquired stock on a pro-rata basis.

Nord-France is one of France's leading construction groups, and employs 3,500 people. Its profit this year totaled 30 million francs, with revenue of 2 billion francs.

Holzmann saw its sales increase 21 percent in the first half of this year from a year earlier, to 3.21 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.9 billion), and net consolidated profit last year totaled 24 million DM.

Japanese Join Rush to East Bloc

Companies Are Unlikely to Reap Profits in Short Term

TOKYO — Japanese companies are rushing to stake their claims to new business in a liberalized East bloc, but analysts warn that they are unlikely to strike quick profits.

"In the short term, Japan has absolutely no chance to boost trade with those countries," said a researcher at Japan External Trade Organization.

"Political reforms will not bring about more trade," he said. "Rather, the reforms could have a negative effect and disrupt established channels of business communication."

One problem is that many of the countries lack foreign currency to pay for products from the West. "Those countries are unable to buy much even if consumer demand at home is strong," the researcher said.

The risks of trading in the new environment are also a concern. "Companies will change their business stance if they see less political risk," said Kiyofumi Yamada, an analyst at Nikko Research Center. "But everything is uncertain now."

"They have to consider possible political risks. Otherwise they could eventually get their hands burned," Mr. Yamada said. "The Japanese companies are currently trying to see if those countries will stabilize politically and economically."

Despite such warnings, Japanese companies, including trading houses, electronics firms and carmakers have high hopes for the longer term. They are hurrying to set up representative offices and joint ventures in East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

NEC Corp. said it plans to open representative offices in Budapest and Warsaw before April 1 and another in Moscow next year.

Japanese companies are putting their antennas out by opening offices.

Later, "Our decision is based on the assumption that the market for data-communications networks in the region will expand, and that rules governed by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls will be deregulated," a NEC spokeswoman said.

Sanyo Electric Co. also recently announced plans to expand its service network in the Soviet Union for home electric appliances. And late last month it won an order worth about five billion yen (\$35 million) from East Germany for 100,000 video tape recorders.

Japan's trading houses, which handle everything from instant noodles to missiles, are taking a more aggressive approach. Mitsubishi Corp., for example, plans to set up a wholly owned subsidiary in Budapest in April to pro-

vide services for electronic goods produced by Canon Inc. and medical equipment made by Hitachi Ltd., a spokesman for the trading company said.

Nichimen Corp. said it plans in January to reopen its representative office in Prague, which has been closed since 1983. Toyo Mokka Kaisha Ltd. announced that it will set up offices in both East Berlin and Prague early next year.

"Japanese companies are trying to put their antennas out by opening offices," the Japan External Trade Organization analyst said.

"Much of information on Eastern Europe used to come from the Soviet Union, but now the situation has changed," a spokesman at C. Itoh & Co. said. "More information now comes directly from Europe."

"Trading houses have the biggest business opportunities in Eastern Europe as they trade products between third countries as well as those from Japan," one Marubeni official said.

"The mood is good, but any sharp rise in trade is still unlikely," he added.

Separately, Japan's Finance Ministry said Thursday that it was budgeting a rise of 8.2% in overseas aid to \$17.5 billion next year, the biggest increase since 1985, to help developing nations and Eastern Europe.

Officials said the ministry would also set aside about \$80 million (\$815 million) and \$1 billion of long-term debt during 1990, according to Kleinwort Benson Securities Ltd.

Kleinwort estimates total net debt for the water industry will be \$7.4 billion by 1998, half of it long-term.

"Taking these factors into consideration," the bank said, "we expect between a half and one billion sterling of the four billion sterling required as long-term debt in the next nine years to be raised in the first 12 months following privatization."

"We believe investors should be able to absorb this amount without a widening of spreads, as long as investors do not take fright at ill-informed comment regarding a flood of new issues," the bank added.

Water industry analysts agree that the success of the denationalization program and government assistance for the industry has reduced the industry's immediate need for finance to meet necessary water-quality investment plans.

Polish families here describe how they now detour on their way to a Black Sea vacation to towns such as Zahony in northeastern Hungary, where they earn extra money taking part in similar markets. That market caters to Soviets, who since March have been allowed to cross into Hungary without exit permits or Hungarian visas.

In three months, 1.5 million Soviets took advantage of this opportunity, and soon after the Polish traders moved in, setting up shop on the hoods of their cars, selling consumer goods to the Soviets but only for forints, not Russian rubles or zloties. They trade in currency too-offering a market rate of 8 forints to the ruble instead of the official rate of 18, returning Poles reported.

With the free movement between East and West Germany, these markets have spread to West Berlin, where thousands of Polish traders gathered on a damp, cold, gray Sunday morning in mid-December in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. They spread their wares on canvas

exchange rate) to shop and 1,000 zloties to sell.

The size of the crowds and variety of goods — ranging from deep sea fishing outfits to evening gowns displayed from tree branches — are staggering. But no trader has a large stock. The usual display is two or three pairs of shoes, one each of a few appliances or a handful of tapes arrayed on a board, a small piece of canvas or some newspaper. The crowds are so thick it seems impossible to shop, but deals are made and shoppers walk out triumphantly.

Polish families here describe how they now detour on their way to a Black Sea vacation to towns such as Zahony in northeastern Hungary, where they earn extra money taking part in similar markets. That market caters to Soviets, who since March have been allowed to cross into Hungary without exit permits or Hungarian visas.

In three months, 1.5 million Soviets took advantage of this opportunity, and soon after the Polish traders moved in, setting up shop on the hoods of their cars, selling consumer goods to the Soviets but only for forints, not Russian rubles or zloties. They trade in currency too-offering a market rate of 8 forints to the ruble instead of the official rate of 18, returning Poles reported.

With the free movement between East and West Germany, these markets have spread to West Berlin, where thousands of Polish traders gathered on a damp, cold, gray Sunday morning in mid-December in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. They spread their wares on canvas

exchange rate) to shop and 1,000 zloties to sell.

The size of the crowds and variety of goods — ranging from deep sea fishing outfits to evening gowns displayed from tree branches — are staggering. But no trader has a large stock. The usual display is two or three pairs of shoes, one each of a few appliances or a handful of tapes arrayed on a board, a small piece of canvas or some newspaper. The crowds are so thick it seems impossible to shop, but deals are made and shoppers walk out triumphantly.

Polish families here describe how they now detour on their way to a Black Sea vacation to towns such as Zahony in northeastern Hungary, where they earn extra money taking part in similar markets. That market caters to Soviets, who since March have been allowed to cross into Hungary without exit permits or Hungarian visas.

In three months, 1.5 million Soviets took advantage of this opportunity, and soon after the Polish traders moved in, setting up shop on the hoods of their cars, selling consumer goods to the Soviets but only for forints, not Russian rubles or zloties. They trade in currency too-offering a market rate of 8 forints to the ruble instead of the official rate of 18, returning Poles reported.

With the free movement between East and West Germany, these markets have spread to West Berlin, where thousands of Polish traders gathered on a damp, cold, gray Sunday morning in mid-December in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. They spread their wares on canvas

exchange rate) to shop and 1,000 zloties to sell.

The size of the crowds and variety of goods — ranging from deep sea fishing outfits to evening gowns displayed from tree branches — are staggering. But no trader has a large stock. The usual display is two or three pairs of shoes, one each of a few appliances or a handful of tapes arrayed on a board, a small piece of canvas or some newspaper. The crowds are so thick it seems impossible to shop, but deals are made and shoppers walk out triumphantly.

Polish families here describe how they now detour on their way to a Black Sea vacation to towns such as Zahony in northeastern Hungary, where they earn extra money taking part in similar markets. That market caters to Soviets, who since March have been allowed to cross into Hungary without exit permits or Hungarian visas.

In three months, 1.5 million Soviets took advantage of this opportunity, and soon after the Polish traders moved in, setting up shop on the hoods of their cars, selling consumer goods to the Soviets but only for forints, not Russian rubles or zloties. They trade in currency too-offering a market rate of 8 forints to the ruble instead of the official rate of 18, returning Poles reported.

With the free movement between East and West Germany, these markets have spread to West Berlin, where thousands of Polish traders gathered on a damp, cold, gray Sunday morning in mid-December in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. They spread their wares on canvas

Talks Break Down On BBV Leader

Reuters

MADRID — Negotiations to resolve the leadership question at Spain's largest bank, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, have broken down after two weeks, a BBV spokesman said Thursday.

He said the talks, aimed at finding a successor to the co-chairman Pedro Toledo who died this month in New York, were expected to resume, but he did not specify when.

The spokesman was confirming a local news agency report that said three officials representing the Vizcaya side in the six-member negotiating panel had walked out Wednesday night.

When Banco de Bilbao merged with Banco de Vizcaya in October 1988, the two agreed BBV would have co-chairmen with one member from each side for four years.

But the Bilbao side has been pushing, despite Vizcaya resistance, for a single chairmanship, banking sources say.

The local agency report said the Vizcaya side had rejected a proposal by Bilbao for one chairman and three vice-chairmen.

The breakdown took place hours after Spain's largest union, the General Workers' Union, urged the board to solve the problem quickly.

The succession to Mr. Toledo is the first crisis BBV has had to face since its creation. The Vizcaya side wants the successor to Mr. Toledo to be Alfredo Saenz Abad, BBV's managing director and a protégé of the late co-chairman.

According to the Vizcaya proposal, Mr. Saenz would be co-chairman with Bilbao's José Angel Sanchez Asain, in line with the merger agreement. But the Bilbao side has rejected this, pressing instead for a single chairman.

The merger between the two banks was the first major one achieved under Socialists' Prime Minister Felipe González, who has been encouraging such linkups.

When Banco de Bilbao merged with Banco de Vizcaya in October 1988, the two agreed BBV would have co-chairmen with one member from each side for four years.

But the Bilbao side has been pushing, despite Vizcaya resistance, for a single chairmanship, banking sources say.

The local agency report said the Vizcaya side had rejected a proposal by Bilbao for one chairman and three vice-chairmen.

The breakdown took place hours after Spain's largest union, the General Workers' Union, urged the board to solve the problem quickly.

The succession to Mr. Toledo is the first crisis BBV has had to face since its creation. The Vizcaya side wants the successor to Mr. Toledo to be Alfredo Saenz Abad, BBV's managing director and a protégé of the late co-chairman.

According to the Vizcaya proposal, Mr. Saenz would be co-chairman with Bilbao's José Angel Sanchez Asain, in line with the merger agreement. But the Bilbao side has rejected this, pressing instead for a single chairman.

The merger between the two banks was the first major one achieved under Socialists' Prime Minister Felipe González, who has been encouraging such linkups.

When Banco de Bilbao merged with Banco de Vizcaya in October 1988, the two agreed BBV would have co-chairmen with one member from each side for four years.

But the Bilbao side has been pushing, despite Vizcaya resistance, for a single chairmanship, banking sources say.

The local agency report said the Vizcaya side had rejected a proposal by Bilbao for one chairman and three vice-chairmen.

The breakdown took place hours after Spain's largest union, the General Workers' Union, urged the board to solve the problem quickly.

The succession to Mr. Toledo is the first crisis BBV has had to face since its creation. The Vizcaya side wants the successor to Mr. Toledo to be Alfredo Saenz Abad, BBV's managing director and a protégé of the late co-chairman.

According to the Vizcaya proposal, Mr. Saenz would be co-chairman with Bilbao's José Angel Sanchez Asain, in line with the merger agreement. But the Bilbao side has rejected this, pressing instead for a single chairman.

The merger between the two banks was the first major one achieved under Socialists' Prime Minister Felipe González, who has been encouraging such linkups.

When Banco de Bilbao merged with Banco de Vizcaya in October 1988, the two agreed BBV would have co-chairmen with one member from each side for four years.

But the Bilbao side has been pushing, despite Vizcaya resistance, for a single chairmanship, banking sources say.

The local agency report said the Vizcaya side had rejected a proposal by Bilbao for one chairman and three vice-chairmen.

The breakdown took place hours after Spain's largest union, the General Workers' Union, urged the board to solve the problem quickly.

The succession to Mr. Toledo is the first crisis BBV has had to face since its creation. The Vizcaya side wants the successor to Mr. Toledo to be Alfredo Saenz Abad, BBV's managing director and a protégé of the late co-chairman.

According to the Vizcaya proposal, Mr. Saenz would be co-chairman with Bilbao's José Angel Sanchez Asain, in line with the merger agreement. But the Bilbao side has rejected this, pressing instead for a single chairman.

The merger between the two banks was the first major one achieved under Socialists' Prime Minister Felipe González, who has been encouraging such linkups.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt Commerzbank London F.T. 100 Index Paris C.A.C. 40

2100 2450 2000
1900 2350 1800
1800 2250 1700
1700 2150 1600
1989 1989 1989

Exchange Index Thursday's Prev. Close Close % Change
Amsterdam CBS General 185.00 184.90 +0.05
Brussels Stock Index 6476.39 6454.90 +0.33
Frankfurt Commerzbank 2190.20 2139.30 +2.38
Frankfurt DAX 1790.37 1771.44 +1.07
Helsinki UNITAS 815.40 826.20 -1.72
London Financial Times 30 1896.20 1898.90 -0.04
London FT-SE 100 2398.80 2395.80 +0.13
Madrid General Index 296.93 296.77 +0.05
Milan MIB 1159 1153 +0.52
Paris CAC 40 1998.83 1985.88 +0.66
Stockholm Affarsvaerden 1189.40 1164.80 +2.11
Zurich SBS 661.10 656.30 +0.73

Sources: Datastream, Reuters

International Herald Tribune

When Banco de Bilbao merged with Banco de Vizcaya in October 1988, the two agreed BBV would have co-chairmen with one member from each side for four years.

But the Bilbao side has been pushing, despite Vizcaya resistance, for a single chairmanship, banking sources say.

The local agency report said the Vizcaya side had rejected a proposal by Bilbao for one chairman and three vice-chairmen.

The breakdown took place hours after Spain's largest union, the General Workers' Union, urged the board to solve the problem quickly.

The succession to Mr. Toledo is the first crisis BBV has had to face since its creation. The Vizcaya side wants the successor to Mr. Toledo to be Alfredo Saenz Abad, BBV's managing director and a protégé of the late co-chairman.

According to the Vizcaya proposal, Mr. Saenz would be co-chairman with Bilbao's José Angel Sanchez Asain, in line with the merger agreement. But the Bilbao side has rejected this, pressing instead for a single chairman.

The merger between the two banks was the first major one achieved under Socialists' Prime Minister Felipe González, who has been encouraging such linkups.

When Banco de Bilbao merged with Banco de Vizcaya in October 1988, the two agreed BBV would have co-chairmen with one member from each side for four years.

But the Bilbao side has been pushing, despite Vizcaya resistance, for a single chairmanship, banking sources say.

The local agency report said the Vizcaya side had rejected a proposal by Bilbao for one chairman and three vice-chairmen.

The breakdown took place hours after Spain's largest union, the General Workers' Union, urged the board to solve the problem quickly.

The succession to Mr. Toledo is the first crisis BBV has had to face since its creation. The Vizcaya side wants the successor to Mr. Toledo to be Alfredo Saenz Abad, BBV's managing director and a protégé of the late co-chairman.

According to the Vizcaya proposal, Mr. Saenz would be co-chairman with Bilbao's José Angel Sanchez Asain, in line with the merger agreement. But the Bilbao side has rejected this, pressing instead for a single chairman.

The merger between the two banks was the first major one achieved under Socialists' Prime Minister Felipe González, who has been encouraging such linkups.

When Banco de Bilbao merged with Banco de Vizcaya in October 1988, the two agreed BBV would have co-chairmen with one member from each side for four years.

But the Bilbao side has been pushing, despite Vizcaya resistance, for a single chairmanship, banking sources say.

The local agency report said the Vizcaya side had rejected a proposal by Bilbao for one chairman and three vice-chairmen.

The breakdown took place hours after Spain's largest union, the General Workers' Union, urged the board to solve the problem quickly.

The succession to Mr. Toledo is the first crisis BBV has had to face since its creation. The Vizcaya side wants the successor to Mr. Toledo to be Alfredo Saenz Abad, BBV's managing director and a protégé of the late co-chairman.

According to the Vizcaya proposal, Mr. Saenz would be co-chairman with Bilbao's José Angel Sanchez Asain, in line with the merger agreement. But the Bilbao side has rejected this, pressing instead for a single chairman.

The merger between the two banks was the first major one achieved under Socialists' Prime Minister Felipe González, who has been encouraging such linkups.

When Banco de Bilbao merged with Banco de Vizcaya in October 1988, the two agreed BBV would have co-chairmen with one member from each side for four years.

But the Bilbao side has been pushing, despite Vizcaya resistance, for a single chairmanship, banking sources say.

The local agency report said the Vizcaya side had rejected a proposal by Bilbao for one chairman and three vice-chairmen.

The breakdown took place hours after Spain's largest union, the General Workers' Union, urged the board to solve the problem quickly.

The succession to Mr. Toledo is the first crisis BBV has had to face since its creation. The Vizcaya side wants the successor to Mr. Toledo to be Alfredo Saenz Abad, BBV's managing director and a protégé of the late co-chairman.

According to the Vizcaya proposal, Mr. Saenz would be co-chairman with Bilbao's José Angel Sanchez Asain, in line with the merger agreement. But the Bilbao side has rejected this, pressing instead for a single chairman.

Water Firms Seen Issuing U.K. Bonds

Reuters

LONDON — The newly denationalized British water industry is expected to issue between \$500 million (\$815 million) and \$1 billion of long-term debt during 1990, according to Kleinwort Benson Securities Ltd.

Kleinwort estimates total net debt for the water industry will be \$7.4 billion by 1998, half of it long-term.

"Taking these factors into consideration," the bank said, "we expect between a half and one billion sterling of the four billion sterling required as long-term debt in the next nine years to be raised in the first 12 months following privatization."

"We believe investors should be able to absorb this amount without a widening of spreads, as long as investors do not take fright at ill-informed comment regarding a flood of new issues," the bank added.

Water industry analysts agree that the success of the denationalization program and government assistance for the industry has reduced the industry's immediate need for finance to meet necessary water-quality investment plans.

Polish families here describe how they now detour on their way to a Black Sea vacation to towns such as Zahony in northeastern Hungary, where they earn extra money taking part in similar markets. That market caters to Soviets, who since March have been allowed to cross into Hungary without exit permits or Hungarian visas.

In three months, 1.5 million Soviets took advantage of this opportunity, and soon after the Polish traders moved in, setting up shop on the hoods of their cars, selling consumer goods to the Soviets but only for forints, not Russian rubles or zloties. They trade in currency too-offering a market rate of 8 forints to the ruble instead of the official rate of 18, returning Poles reported.

With the free movement between East and West Germany, these markets have spread to West Berlin, where thousands of Polish traders gathered on a damp, cold, gray Sunday morning in mid-December in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. They spread their wares on canvas

exchange rate) to shop and 1,000 zloties to sell.

The size of the crowds and variety of goods — ranging from deep sea fishing outfits to evening gowns displayed from tree branches — are staggering. But no trader has a large stock. The usual display is two or three pairs of shoes, one each of a few appliances or a handful of tapes arrayed on a board, a small piece of canvas or some newspaper. The crowds are so thick it seems impossible to shop, but deals are made and shoppers walk out triumphantly.

Polish families here describe how they now detour on their way to a Black Sea vacation to towns such as Zahony in northeastern Hungary, where they earn extra money taking part in similar markets. That market caters to Soviets, who since March have been allowed to cross into Hungary without exit permits or Hungarian visas.

In three months, 1.5 million Soviets took advantage of this opportunity, and soon after the Polish traders moved in, setting up shop on the hoods of their cars, selling consumer goods to the Soviets but only for forints, not Russian rubles or zloties. They trade in currency too-offering a market rate of 8 forints to the ruble instead of the official rate of 18, returning Poles reported.

With the free movement between East and West Germany, these markets have spread to West Berlin, where thousands of Polish traders gathered on a damp, cold, gray Sunday morning in mid-December in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. They spread their wares on canvas

exchange rate) to shop and 1,000 zloties to sell.

The size of the crowds and variety of goods — ranging from deep sea fishing outfits to evening gowns displayed from tree branches — are staggering. But no trader has a large stock. The usual display is two or three pairs of shoes, one each of a few appliances or a handful of tapes arrayed on a board, a small piece of canvas or some newspaper. The crowds are so thick it seems impossible to shop, but deals are made and shoppers walk out triumphantly.

Polish families here describe how they now detour on their way to a Black Sea vacation to towns such as Zahony in northeastern Hungary, where they earn extra money taking part in similar markets. That market caters to Soviets, who since March have been allowed to cross into Hungary without exit permits or Hungarian visas.

In three months, 1.5 million Soviets took advantage of this opportunity, and soon after the Polish traders moved in, setting up shop on the hoods of their cars, selling consumer goods to the Soviets but only for forints, not Russian rubles or zloties. They trade in currency too-offering a market rate of 8 forints to the ruble instead of the official rate of 18, returning Poles reported.

With the free movement between East and West Germany, these markets have spread to West Berlin, where thousands of Polish traders gathered on a damp, cold, gray Sunday morning in mid-December in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. They spread their wares on canvas

exchange rate) to shop and 1,000 zloties to sell.

The size of the crowds and variety of goods — ranging from deep sea fishing outfits to evening gowns displayed from tree branches — are staggering. But no trader has a large stock. The usual display is two or three pairs of shoes, one each of a few appliances or a handful of tapes arrayed on a board, a small piece of canvas or some newspaper. The crowds are so thick it seems impossible to shop, but deals are made and shoppers walk out triumphantly.

Polish families here describe how they now detour on their way to a Black Sea vacation to towns such as Zahony in northeastern Hungary, where they earn extra money taking part in similar markets. That market caters to Soviets, who since March have been allowed to cross into Hungary without exit permits or Hungarian visas.

In three months, 1.5 million Soviets took advantage of this opportunity, and soon after the Polish traders moved in, setting up shop on the hoods of their cars, selling consumer goods to the Soviets but only for forints, not Russian rubles or zloties. They trade in currency too-offering a market rate of 8 forints to the ruble instead of the official rate of 18, returning Poles reported.

With the free movement between East and West Germany, these markets have spread to West Berlin, where thousands of Polish traders gathered on a damp, cold, gray Sunday morning in mid-December in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. They spread their wares on canvas

exchange rate) to shop and 1,000 zloties to sell.

The size of the crowds and variety of goods — ranging from deep sea fishing outfits to evening gowns displayed from tree branches — are staggering. But no trader has a large stock. The usual display is two or three pairs of shoes, one each of a few appliances or a handful of tapes arrayed on a board, a small piece of canvas or some newspaper. The crowds are so thick it seems impossible to shop, but deals are made and shoppers walk out triumphantly.

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

[illegible]

State	Year	Age	Sex	Occupation	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth	Spouse	Children	Parents	Relatives	Friends	Neighbors	Community	Church	School	Medical	Legal	Insurance	Investment	Real Estate	Vehicle	Other	Total
Alabama	1990	25	M	Teacher	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	Wife	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Alaska	1990	30	F	Nurse	\$15,000	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$5,000	Husband	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Arizona	1990	35	M	Engineer	\$18,000	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$6,000	Wife	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Arkansas	1990	40	F	Homemaker	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$2,500	Husband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
California	1990	45	M	Doctor	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$6,000	\$9,000	Wife	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Colorado	1990	50	F	Lawyer	\$20,000	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$7,000	Husband	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Connecticut	1990	55	M	Professor	\$16,000	\$9,000	\$3,500	\$5,500	Wife	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Delaware	1990	60	F	Retired	\$11,000	\$6,000	\$2,500	\$3,500	Husband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Florida	1990	65	M	Farmer	\$13,000	\$7,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	Wife	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Georgia	1990	70	F	Teacher	\$9,000	\$4,500	\$1,800	\$2,700	Husband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Hawaii	1990	75	M	Businessman	\$22,000	\$13,000	\$5,500	\$7,500	Wife	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Idaho	1990	80	F	Retired	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$1,600	\$2,400	Husband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Illinois	1990	85	M	Engineer	\$17,000	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$6,000	Wife	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Indiana	1990	90	F	Homemaker	\$7,000	\$3,500	\$1,400	\$2,100	Husband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iowa	1990	95	M	Teacher	\$11,000	\$5,500	\$2,200	\$3,300	Wife	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kansas	1990	100	F	Nurse	\$14,000	\$7,000	\$2,800	\$4,200	Husband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky	1990	105	M	Farmer	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	Wife	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	1990	110	F	Teacher	\$12,000	\$6,000	\$2,400	\$3,600	Husband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maine	1990	115	M	Lawyer	\$19,000	\$11,000	\$4,400	\$6,600	Wife	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Maryland	1990	120	F	Businesswoman	\$21,000	\$12,000	\$4,800	\$7,200	Husband																

[illegible]

Month	Day	Stage	Div	Yr	PE	Age	Line	PA	CD
Jan	1	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	2	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	3	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	4	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	5	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	6	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	7	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	8	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	9	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	10	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	11	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	12	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	13	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	14	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	15	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	16	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	17	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	18	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	19	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	20	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	21	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	22	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	23	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	24	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	25	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	26	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	27	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	28	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	29	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	30	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Jan	31	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	1	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	2	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	3	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	4	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	5	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	6	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	7	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	8	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	9	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	10	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	11	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	12	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	13	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	14	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	15	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	16	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	17	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	18	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	19	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	20	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	21	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	22	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	23	Infish	20	20	12	12	12	12	12
Feb	24	Infish	20	20					

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount	Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	1	...	...
2	2	...	...
3	3	...	...
4	4	...	...
5	5	...	...
6	6	...	...
7	7	...	...
8	8	...	...
9	9	...	...
10	10	...	...
11	11	...	...
12	12	...	...
13	13	...	...
14	14	...	...
15	15	...	...
16	16	...	...
17	17	...	...
18	18	...	...
19	19	...	...
20	20	...	...
21	21	...	...
22	22	...	...
23	23	...	...
24	24	...	...
25	25	...	...
26	26	...	...
27	27	...	...
28	28	...	...
29	29	...	...
30	30	...	...
31	31	...	...
32	32	...	...
33	33	...	...
34	34	...	...
35	35	...	...
36	36	...	...
37	37	...	...
38	38	...	...
39	39	...	...
40	40	...	...
41	41	...	...
42	42	...	...
43	43	...	...
44	44	...	...
45	45	...	...
46	46	...	...
47	47	...	...
48	48	...	...
49	49	...	...
50	50	...	...
51	51	...	...
52	52	...	...
53	53	...	...
54	54	...	...
55	55	...	...
56	56	...	...
57	57	...	...
58	58	...	...
59	59	...	...
60	60	...	...
61	61	...	...
62	62	...	...
63	63	...	...
64	64	...	...
65	65	...	...
66	66	...	...
67	67	...	...
68	68	...	...
69	69	...	...
70	70	...	...
71	71	...	...
72	72	...	...
73	73	...	...
74	74	...	...
75	75	...	...
76	76	...	...
77	77	...	...
78	78	...	...
79	79	...	...
80	80	...	...
81	81	...	...
82	82	...	...
83	83	...	...
84	84	...	...
85	85	...	...
86	86	...	...

T-O-V	
100	100
99	99
98	98
97	97
96	96
95	95
94	94
93	93
92	92
91	91
90	90
89	89
88	88
87	87
86	86
85	85
84	84
83	83
82	82
81	81
80	80
79	79
78	78
77	77
76	76
75	75
74	74
73	73
72	72
71	71
70	70
69	69
68	68
67	67
66	66
65	65
64	64
63	63
62	62
61	61
60	60
59	59
58	58
57	57
56	56
55	55
54	54
53	53
52	52
51	51
50	50
49	49
48	48
47	47
46	46
45	45
44	44
43	43
42	42
41	41
40	40
39	39
38	38
37	37
36	36
35	35
34	34
33	33
32	32
31	31
30	30
29	29
28	28
27	27
26	26
25	25
24	24
23	23
22	22
21	21
20	20
19	19
18	18
17	17
16	16
15	15
14	14
13	13
12	12
11	11
10	10
9	9
8	8
7	7
6	6
5	5
4	4
3	3
2	2
1	1



HOW TO OPTIMIZE THE EFFERVESCENCE OF CHAMPAGNE

GRAND CRU DOM PERIGNON SHOULD BE SERVED IN A HAND-CUT CRYSTAL GLASS, WHICH IS TULIP-SHAPED, TO PREVENT THE EFFERVESCENCE ESCAPING TOO QUICKLY AND THE BOUQUET FROM BEING DISSIPATED. SINGAPORE AIRLINES FIRST CLASS.

هكذا منه الأصل

SPORTS

Hard Times Befall Erstwhile Heroes of Sport

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Staff

KARL MARX STADT, East Germany — Michael Köhler doesn't get it. They wanted Olympic champions and he created them. They wanted the world to look up to East Germany as a superpower of sport, and he came through.

And now they — the Communist Party, rulers of a sad, polluted land with pride in a single field of life, sports — are out, tossed on their ear in a bloodless revolution that has stirred the world.

So Michael Köhler — one-time world tobogganing champion, two-time Olympian and, as chairman of the Karl Marx Stadt Sportclub, the man who engineered the grooming of such champions as figure skater Katarina Witt and swimmer Heike Friedrich — now sits amid his budget books, wondering what comes next.

And every time he thinks it through, he comes up with the same answer: Nothing.

The great coaches, the athletes groomed for international competition from pre-school age, all are for sale to the West, thanks to Sports Agentur, the new state agency set up last week to negotiate the sale of East German athletes to Western clubs.

Coaches and players already are leaving. Two of Köhler's best, 1987 world champion cyclist Michael Hübner and Seoul Olympics gold-medalist weightlifter Joachim Kunz, have said they want to leave East Germany to try for big winnings in the capitalist world.

And Jutta Müller, the coach who trained Witt, is making noises about the huge pay in-

crease she could expect if she went West. Desperate to keep her, Köhler has arranged to create a facility where athletes from other countries can come to study under the famed coach — in exchange for hard Western currency, of course.

"All my life, I lived doing nothing but sport," said Köhler, 45, a trim, balding fellow who keeps an autographed portrait of Witt on his office wall. "Now nothing is happening. We live in an airless state. I don't know how much money we will get. Will we have to eliminate the less-successful sports? Will I have to send the athletes home?"

"High-performance sports in East Germany were all coordinated directly by the Communist Party, strictly administered, like the military. And now the party has no more influence on our Sportclub. Now all of us, all the directors of the Sportclub, can only rely on our chances of being elected into sport leadership jobs, like we were just some local council."

Off in a corner of Karl Marx Stadt — called, until the Communists came along, Chemnitz, and so soon to be again, the mayor says — Köhler presides over an oasis of green in a foul industrial sector. Behind tall gates lie the residence hall, school, practice halls and fields of the Ernst Thälmann Sportforum. Closed to the public, home to 600 potential Olympians ages 10 to 27, this was where young athletes were brought to live and train for the glory of their land.

"We are number 36 in the world in population, number 10 in economic potential and number two in sports performance," Köhler said. "So we achieved something."

From a look around — a visit that until recent days could be achieved only with extreme difficulty and under close supervision — there is nothing spectacular about the Sportforum. The gymnasiums are not in the best of shape, the equipment is dated, the fields are patchy, lumpy messes. Athletes must provide their own uniforms. Coaches earn a pittance. Even Köhler says he makes the same salary as an elementary-school teacher, 1,500 marks a month, or about \$3,500 a year at the new exchange rate.

On the other hand, Köhler's office, while decidedly drab by Western standards, is considerably more plush than the office of the top man at East Germany's largest automaker. "In this society, people are jealous of any elite," Köhler said.

Athletes at the Sportclub live and train here six days a week, six hours a day, year-round. They are selected long before puberty, chosen for their body types and put in a development program whose every exercise is ordained in the secret books created by the government for each sport. Those books, like virtually everything else in the East German sports world, now are for sale.

Well before the May elections that seem destined to replace the Communists with reformers, local governments have taken over the funding of sports organizations. Köhler needs to reconstruct his ice rink. In the old days, the central sports federation would approve the project and pass along the marks.

"Now the local council will decide whether to

give it to us or use the money to expand the local hospital," Köhler said.

"We are facing a campaign that doubts everything in our society," said Siegfried Rabe, the Sportclub's heptathlon coach. "Compared to a capitalist country, we have no privileges and quite poor facilities. Of course, when you compare an Olympic champion like swimmer Kristin Otto with an ordinary worker, there is a great difference. But champion sportsmen are like artists, and no one criticizes when a great artist has privileges."

"Now my sportsmen worry terribly. They don't know what will happen to them in the new society. They are not concentrating fully on the field."

Off the field, East German athletes continue to learn firsthand of the groundswell of resentment from a public that either did not know or did not want to know about the privileged lives led by party officials and top sports figures. The front window of swimmer Friedrich's car was smashed by angry citizens, Köhler said.

"There have been so many rumors, and it is true, attacks have happened," he said. "There was so much publicity about sports privileges and the people don't understand that only a few Olympic champions got the privileges and the rest just worked hard all their lives to be the best."

"I find this terribly unfair, to throw us in the pot with people who really did some ugly things," Witt recently told 3-SAT, a cable television station in West Germany. "If people

really can be so malicious, I shall pack my bags and leave. We were our republic's only show-cases, because our economy unfortunately was on the floor."

Witt, who has left the Sportclub and now works for the country's entertainment agency as an actress, always had problems with the East German public. Even as she rose to stardom in the West, she faced great resentment back home. Her car, a Volkswagen Golf, a rare sight in East Germany, "was badly damaged last year" when Witt appeared at a show at the Karl Marx Stadt Sportforum, Köhler said. "She was very, very sad. She came and was whistled down by the crowd. People threw beer cans at her because they said she was rich."

In recent days, Witt has tried to win back the trust of her people; last week she gave back a Bambi, the West German equivalent of an Oscar, because, she said, the West German media had accused her unjustly of speaking ill of East Germany.

Only 21 of the 600 athletes at the Sportclub are Olympians. They got cars without going onto the 14-year-long national waiting list. They got three and four times the pay of the average worker. They could choose professions and there were plenty of no-show positions for them.

But the bulk of those in training live in cramped quarters in an overheated dormitory that is about as plush and homey as a subway station. Köhler drives a Trabant, the comical little car that sounds like a truck and has only slightly more power than a blender.

"Of course, the people are against high-performance sport now," said Norman Schöninger, 17, a cyclist who was selected to attend special sports facilities when he was 10. "That's because they don't know what happens here. They don't know what I have to do to produce results in sports. We should open our facilities to the public so they can see what we do and maybe even use the facilities themselves."

For years the press made the people think we were just doing this training for a sandwich or something," said Ines Schulz, 24, who competed in the heptathlon at Seoul. "So now the people hear about athletes getting some small privileges and they make an elephant out of a flea. I've been here 11 years and before that I was in a training center since I was 9 and on a factory team since I was 7. All hard work. What do you read about that in the newspapers?"

As reform sweeps the country, the sports clubs are adjusting to leaner times. Even before this fall's popular revolt against the Communist regime, the Karl Marx Stadt Sportclub had its budget slashed by 20 percent, a sign of the country's crumbling economy. Now Köhler cannot begin to imagine what kind of cuts he faces.

So his managers are talking about creating ice and gymnastics shows, both to mollify the public and to get in the marks they need to keep the club operating.

"We are simply not used to making our own living," he said. "The capitalists would never have such huge sports facilities without a means to create profits. We must learn that."

In the old times, victory was the most important thing because it helped spread the reputation of our country. Now who knows? Perhaps there is something more important than victory. Perhaps we shall concentrate on pure sports competition. Of course, it will take other countries a while to catch up to us. We do have a good head start."

SIDELINES

Bond Yacht Holds Lead, Australian Sailor Killed

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Alan Bond's super-maxi Drumbeat held a lead of 10.3 nautical miles in the Sydney-to-Hobart race in winds that had eased to about 15 knots on Thursday afternoon, but earlier an Australian sailor was killed when his yacht lost its mast.

Peter Taylor, 58, suffered head injuries when the mast of the Australian yacht Flying Colours snapped in gale-force winds and struck him. It was the third death this decade in the southern hemisphere's most prestigious ocean race. Last year a crewman died after being hit on the head by a boom and in 1984 a yachtsman was swept overboard as his boat raced for shelter from gales.

New Zealand Boat Takes Lead in Whitbread Race

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AFP) — The New Zealand yacht Fisher Paykel took the lead Thursday from the French yacht Charles Jourdan in the Whitbread Round the World race.

Race headquarters said Fisher Paykel was leading Charles Jourdan, which had held the lead for two days, by two nautical miles with the boats almost halfway through the race's third leg from Fremantle, Australia, to Auckland.

Seienger II of New Zealand was third, followed by Rothmans of England, Fortuna of Spain and Merit of Switzerland.

Driver of Martin Truck Fails Legal Drunk Test

NEW YORK (NYT) — Results of a blood test showed Wednesday that the driver of the pickup truck in which Billy Martin was killed was legally drunk when the truck crashed.

Gerald Mollen, the Broome County district attorney, placed a "no comment" order on everyone in his office. But his assistant, Kevin Guyette, said before Mollen had issued his order that the test results supported the driving-while-intoxicated charge filed against William Reedy after the accident Monday afternoon.

Reedy, listed in fair condition at a hospital, is to appear in court in Fenton, New York, where the accident occurred, next Thursday.

For the Record

Bernard Gallacher of Scotland, who has assisted Tony Jacklin during the last three victories, is the new coach of Europe's Ryder Cup team, it was announced Thursday. (Reuters)

Goldfinger Grant Fuhr of the Edmonton Oilers underwent shoulder surgery Wednesday, and the team doctor said he would need about three months to recuperate. (AP)

Manfred Kummer and Jan Schur, East German cycling champions, are to sign professional contracts Friday with Salotti-Chateau d'Ax, the Italian team said Thursday in Milan. (AFP)

But for Thomas Emmrich, a Better Day Is Dawning

The Associated Press

MAGDEBURG, East Germany — They became friends at a Soviet tennis tournament. He visited her in Prague, where they played for sodas. She left for fame and fortune in the West. He stayed in the East, an anonymous amateur trapped by the Iron Curtain.

Martina Navratilova has won more than 140 tournaments, including eight Wimbledon singles titles, and \$15 million since defecting from Czechoslovakia to the United States in 1975.

Thomas Emmrich, the East German singles champion 17 times between 1970 and 1988, has never earned a pennant for his titles.

Their relationship was frozen by the Cold War. Now Emmrich, 36, hopes the thaw in Eastern Europe will give him a chance to see the world as Navratilova has seen it.

"We were friends, very close. We practiced together. I have pictures at home. It was like a young love," Emmrich said. "Then she started to travel and I couldn't go."

"I said I would stay here in this country because I liked it. But I was always hoping the border would open for tennis. The feeling was terrible, I thought about it and would go crazy."

Nearly two decades after their last meeting, Emmrich wants to take advantage of the crumbling East-West barriers and go to Wimbledon next summer to see Navratilova play.

"Now I can go everywhere she goes," he said

at the Magdeburg factory gymnasium where he coaches youngsters.

Emmrich beat Ivan Lendl in a Czech tournament in the early 1970s and beat Alex Metreveli in Moscow two years after the Soviet player was a 1973 Wimbledon finalist. But East German sports officials weren't impressed.

"Nobody said, 'O.K., you beat them, you can go.' Nothing. I got invitations to go places for free, but they said no way," he said. "In your heart you feel you have a good chance to succeed, but no one gives you a chance."

While West Germans stuffed their pockets with dollars on the Grand Prix circuit, Emmrich toured the East Bloc, over and over. He played about 40 times in Moscow, won a few zlotys in Poland, a few leva in Bulgaria.

Hobbled by knee surgery a year ago, the powerfully built right-hander hopes to work himself back into shape and play on the over-35 circuit next year.

"I would like to go with my family to see the world. I have seen the East world enough," he said. "I am interested in playing in Italy, France, England. I want to see what it's like there. I want to play on different surfaces. I want to see what the clubhouses are like."

Emmrich, who lives with his wife and two children in Magdeburg, would like to sample the simple pleasures of Western tennis. Such as having the balls changed during a match.

The new openness also will allow the East Berlin native to speak more freely. He was a commentator earlier this month for East Germany's historic television coverage of the West German victory over Sweden in the Davis Cup final.

"Now I can officially say I like Boris Becker. Before I couldn't say that," he said. "When I saw West Germany play the Czechs in Prague, I couldn't praise Becker because Czechoslovakia was a fellow socialist country."

Emmrich now is concentrating on preparing East Germany for its entry into the tennis world. He hopes the nation will play in the Davis Cup for the first time in 1991 and will re-enter junior and senior international tournaments it cut ties with in 1969.

But it won't be easy. East Germany's top female player, Gret Schneider, defected through Hungary this fall and one of its top junior boys also left before the Berlin Wall was opened.

"We need eight years to be as good as a country like Hungary, and Hungary is not really that good," he said. "The problem is we don't have good enough players."

East German sports officials have called for less emphasis on elite athletes and for more spending on sports for the masses, while promising 1,000 new tennis courts in the next few years. Emmrich said such a crash program is unrealistic, since the country built only 1,500 courts in the last 30 years and lacks the hard currency



Emmrich: 'The feeling was terrible.'

to pay for new courts. But he already has begun seeking cheap ways to build more.

"I have some ideas and want to do a lot of things," he said. "I hope it goes well, and maybe I can even make some money for myself."

BOOKS

STOLEN WORDS: Forays Into the Origins and Ravages of Plagiarism

By Thomas Mallon. 300 pages. \$18.95. Ticknor & Fields, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"LIKE most great capitals New York is a very provincial place," writes Thomas Mallon midway through his lively new book, "Stolen Words: Forays Into the Origins and Ravages of Plagiarism."

"There is really only one literary party in town, and if you show up at it on any given night, for a few hours of Schadenfreude and logrolling, and you mention to your fellow writers a work in progress on plagiarism, you will be asked: not about Coleridge or ethics or word processing but, inevitably, 'Are you writing about Jacob Epstein?'"

Well, yes, Mallon, who teaches English at Vassar College, does gossip at some length about Epstein, the son of prominent New York literary people who was exposed in 1980 for having taken many lines from Martin Amis's novel "The Rachel Papers" (1974), and putting them in his first novel, "Wild Oats" (1979).

But Mallon — who is the author of "Arts and Sciences," a novel; "A Book of

One's Own: People and Their Diaries," and "Edmund Blunden," a study of the English poet — uses Epstein's case mainly to explore the psychology of plagiarism.

And the case of Jacob Epstein is but one of a half-dozen or so that take us from the 16th century, when the little-known Thomas Churchyard spent much of a long life (1520?-1604) accusing his rivals of stealing from him, to modern-day California, where in 1981 a novelist unsuccessfully sued a television writer and his producers, claiming they had stolen the fantasy about a vineyard that became the evening soap opera "Falcon Crest."

That is the wonder of "Stolen Words" — that it remains specific and detailed yet manages to cover so much ground and blow away so much of the fog surrounding plagiarism.

History's ambivalence toward plagiarism is nicely documented by Mallon's case studies.

Laurence Sterne borrowed now and then in "Tristram Shandy," often intentionally to allude. Yet to this day his biographers feel called upon to defend him.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge by contrast was a compulsive plagiarist, or so his severest critic, Norman Fruman, the author of the 1971 study "Coleridge: The Damaged Archangel," insists. Yet Fruman concedes that his attack probably came too late to undo Coleridge's renown.

More recently, in 1980 a historian at Texas Tech named Jayme Aaron Sokolow was caught red-handed lifting material for his book, "Elites and Modernization: Sylvester Graham, Health Reform, and the Origins of Victorian Sexuality in America," from another scholar's doctoral thesis. Far from bawling the whistle blown on him, Mallon writes, Sokolow was allowed to resign and subsequently was hired by the National Endowment for the Humanities, where his responsibilities "involved monitoring the grants awarded to university professors for the pursuit of their research."

In his most interesting case study, Mallon gives us the 19th-century English playwright and novelist Charles Reade ("The Cloister and the Hearth"), who spent much of his life fulminating against copyright violators and then when he was growing old, translated a little-known but well-plotted French novel and published it as his own.

Mallon compares Charles Reade to the policeman struggling to suppress the thief within him. The thief in this case is a kleptomaniac, who tends to steal even though he doesn't need the goods. As it is inevitable that he'll be caught, his act is a form of suicide. In Jacob Epstein's case, it may also have been a fantasy of parricide. Whatever the reason, it's getting progressively easier to commit as the word processor and the copier supplant the pencil and the larynx.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

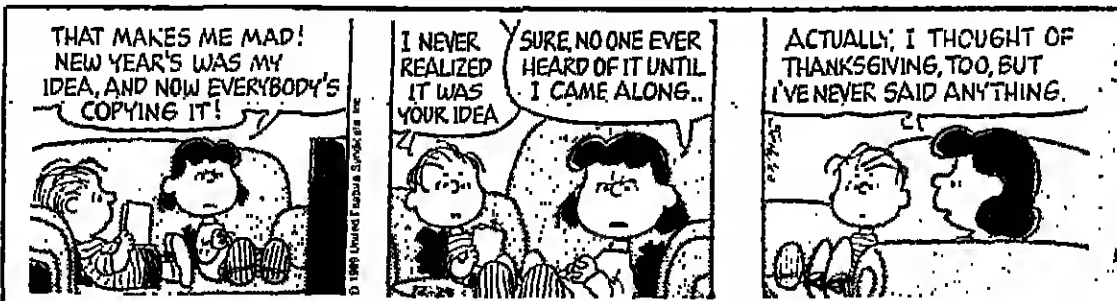
By Alan Truscott

GOING down in a slam that need not be attempted is always irritating. This was South's fate on the diagrammed deal from the Regional Knockout Team final. North raised to four spades on the second round of the bidding to show weakness. South thought otherwise and probed for a grand slam before coming to rest in six spades. West led the trump queen, and South played normally. He won in his hand, took the club ruff and returned to his hand to play the other high trump. He had to lose a trump and a heart for down one.

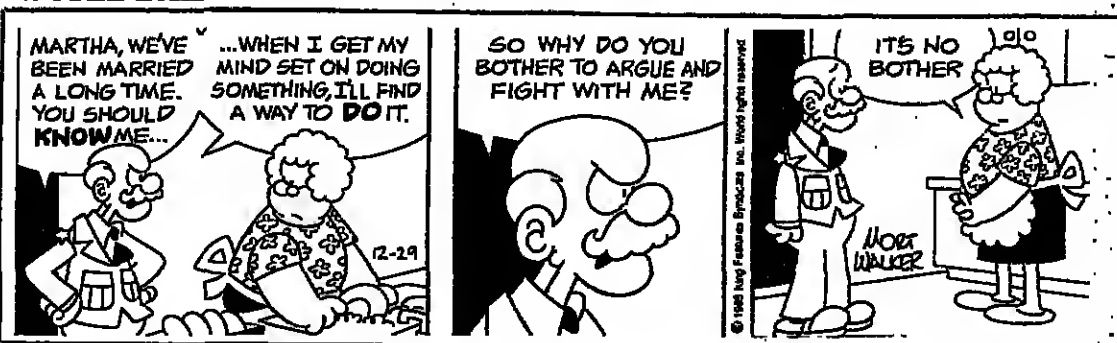
The declarer saw that he could have saved himself if he had immediately led the ace of hearts and continued that suit. Whatever West returns after winning the king permits the declarer to continue hearts, and East is helpless. If he ruffs the fourth round, South will lose the overruff and trump his club loser. And if East does not ruff, South can discard his club loser and take the spade finesse. It would not help West to drop the heart king under the ace, for South then ducks a heart with similar effect. This play assumes that the hearts lie favorably, and that West has led a singleton trump. The declarer must worry about whether West would lead the queen or jack from queen-jack doubleton. South's team did not lose points on the deal, for in the replay, North-South reached the same optimistic slam after a three-club opening bid. This was done by an opening club lead, for if South plays the spade ace followed by hearts, another club lead removes a crucial trump from the dummy.

West led the spade queen.

PEANUTS



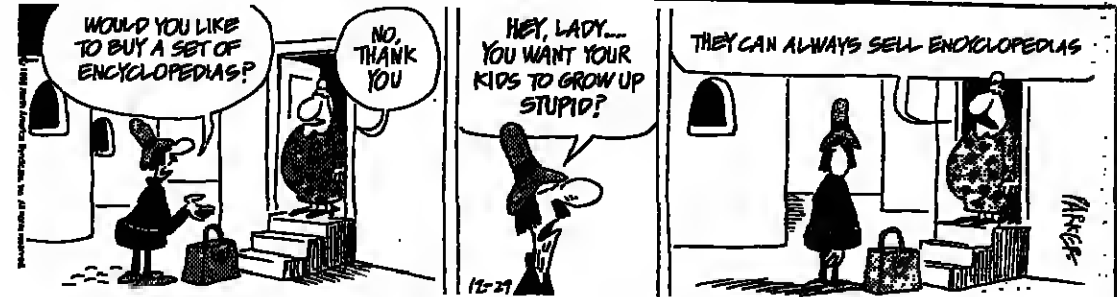
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



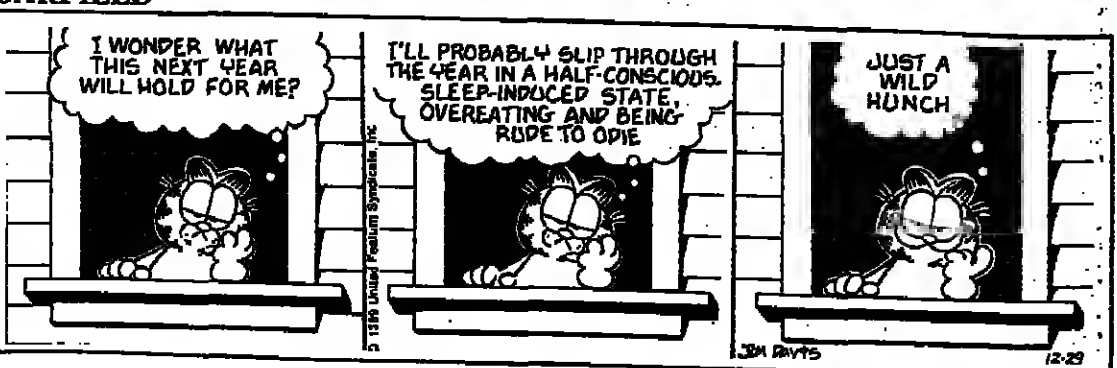
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



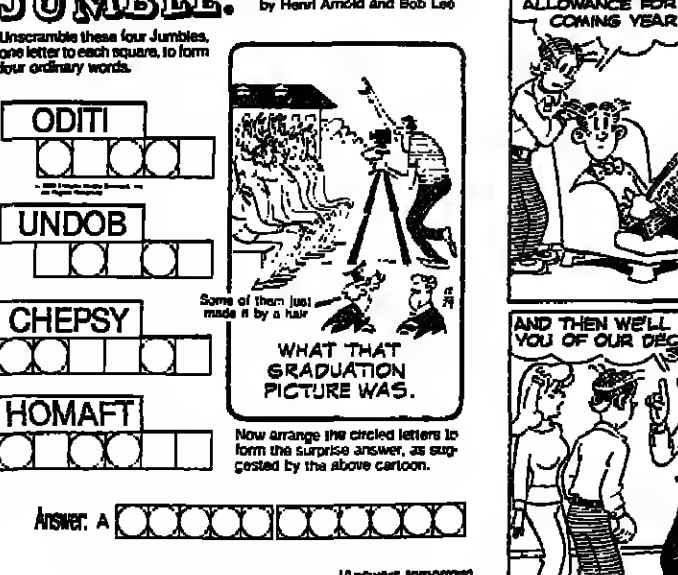
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



'I'LL DO THE WATER-CALLING AT THIS TABLE, SON.'

Yesterday's Jumble: TANGY PANDA REFUGE UPOOR
Answer: A good hangover is made from this—
THE GROUND UP



OBSERVER

Unsavors Pipsqueaks

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Certain rulers have the ability to drive presidents right up the White House wall. These are unsavory rulers. Aytollah Khomeini was an unsavory ruler. So was General Noriega. That's why President Bush sent an army to toss him out.

This is what presidents invariably do after a ruler is declared unsavory. It works like this:

1. Ruler starts behaving insufferably.
2. President becomes cross, makes testy remarks about ruler.
3. Ruler responds with gestures of contempt, like waving machetes or kidnapping everybody in the U.S. Embassy.
4. President grinds teeth, climbs wall. Ruler goes on list of unsavories.
5. Ruler is notified he's been promoted from insufferable to unsavory and bad better stop making president climb wall if he knows what's good for him.
6. Unsavory ruler refuses to mend ways; president tells wife, "I know it's nutty, but this guy drives me so wild I can't stop myself," and gives unsavory ruler what imperial British commanders called "a whiff of the grape."

The nature of these whiffs varies with presidents. President Bush whiffed Noriega with a military invasion. President Carter hit Khomeini with a commando operation out of "The Dirty Dozen," or possibly Rube Goldberg, which ended disastrously in a sandstorm.

President Reagan's unsavory list was topped by Daniel Ortega, Marxist ruler of Nicaragua. The president first gave Ortega a whiff of William Casey's CIA, which hit him with Yankee-financed guerrilla war. Then President Reagan forbade Nicaraguan bananas to enter the United States.

Rulers on the unsavory list over rule top-drawer countries. The most awesome to place a ruler on the list in years was Iran with the ayatollah.

In defense of presidents' tendencies to limit "unsavory" designations to such nations, imagine how maddening the presidential situation must be:

1. Thanks to long struggle, guile and staggering money outlays, a lad aged into manhood finds himself president.

WWD's John Fairchild: Shakespeare of Snark

By Martha Sherrill

NEW YORK — The look on John Fairchild's face says: I'm a little bored. He straddles a cane-bottomed chair and moves in closer. The publisher of W and Women's Wear Daily is floating away from my embarrassing question, but somehow getting closer to the heart of the matter.

"Kiss of Death," he finally slurs out, in his juicy New York rich-boy baby talk. "The Kiss of Death is Washington politicians' wives! Everybody in America loathes to read about them. We've done actual studies! And on the covers, if we put politicians' wives... Kiss of Death!"

"Well, how about the First Lady?"

"First Lady," he says, nodding, serious now, because he's already admitted an appreciation of Barbara Bush. "Absolutely no interest in it. The newstand sales will show that."

Actual studies. Market research. Ha. WWD and W have their own stars, their own rules. But don't underestimate Women's Wear Daily, a trade paper with a circulation of 62,000 that recycles its gossip and fashion spreads in vibrant color twice a month in W — the real money-maker at four times the readership (and which, in turn, led to the development of M for men).

In the fall of 1990, Fairchild will multiply again, as Women's Wear Europe.

And don't underestimate John Fairchild. Over the past 30 years he has not only come to rule the most influential newspaper in the gazillion-dollar fashion business, but become a perverse arbiter of New York society. His is a perfect system, a closed universe. It even has its own hell.

This man is feared and hated. People say such things! But meeting Fairchild is a little like walking into the tiger's cage and finding Garfield. He's unexpectedly cherubic, naughty, breezy. This is his charm, achieved with a mushy double chin that makes it way to his shirt collar without breaking a

steady gaze that never stops being silly, conversation that is compulsively digressive.

Clock him. Fairchild — who's giving an interview to plug his new book, "Chic Savages: The New Rich, the Old Rich, and the World They Inhabit" (Simon and Schuster) — can't stay on a subject for long. But what a memory! His office transforms into the Temple of Dirt, the Hall of De-fame. In under two hours he's able to bash the following:

• Jackie Onassis, Nancy Reagan ("Partial face lifts") and Barbara Walters ("I can't stand press people... who become social").

• George Bush ("I really don't think the president should be photographed in bed with his grandchildren").

• Socialites Jayne Wrightsman ("She thinks she's the Queen of New York") and Nan Kempner ("She throws herself in front of the camera").

• Metropolitan Museum President William Luers ("I think he hates his job").

• Billionaire developer Alfred Taubman ("You better be careful with this, because Taubman suits all the time").

• Designer Ralph Lauren ("I think he's very insecure about his WASP-ism"). Yves Saint Laurent ("He has a jealous fit because we write about Lacroix"), and even the dead and legendary Coco Chanel ("A morphine addict").

"Ever sit next to him at dinner?" asks a fashion industry executive, just one of the gutless characters afraid to give their names and possibly rub Fairchild the wrong way. "He looks like he's missing everything — like a big old sleeping dog. But he can track anything."

"I'm a reporter, basically," says Fairchild, who at 62 still writes an occasional party story under the byline Countess Louise J. Esterhazy. "An observer. And I think if people say something to you — or you're in a room with other people, and you hear it, then I think it's fair game."

Usually he's out in the ugly WWD newsroom with everybody

else, but in his office the chairs are glaring red chintz, and some have orange cushions. There's a shiny black lacquer table with a fat Filofax snoozing on it. Rice-paper screens run along the windows because the room was done during John's Japanese Period.

He keeps mentioning his English wife of nearly 40 years, Jill Lipsky ("the intellectual of the family.") He brags about his kids, four of them, ages 28 to 38. He growls about New York City, where he lives on Sutton Place: "I mean," he says, "this is not a city where you feel you can walk down the street without falling into a pothole, without stepping into pieces of dead fish. The children here don't know the difference between a rat and a squirrel."

Fairchild thinks something ought to be done. He was talking to billionaire Ron Perelman, the head of Revlon, the other day. Maybe all these rich people who turn up in W could get together and save the city. "We're going to be in deep, deep trouble," he told Perelman. "It's all going to end, very, very badly." He wanders to the subject of "Walkers," — single men who escort women who have no husbands, or whose husbands won't participate in perpetual socializing. He starts moaning. "Put it this way," he says, "if you saw Jerry Zipkin at lunch — like I did yesterday — at a table surrounded by these women, and he's kissing them and they're kissing him, it absolutely just..."

A look heavenward. "Jerry Zipkin is one of my weaknesses. The Walkers really drive me up a wall. It's hard to take them. My wife says that I'm jealous, because I would probably like to be a Walker. I think it's one of the greatest words we created."

Other WWD additions to the U.S. vocabulary include "Fashion Victims," people whose love for clothes has outsmarted them; "The Invisible People," rich but aggressively low-profile; QPs, or "Quality People," who break down into "The Old Guard" and "Wobbly WASPs." There's "The Queen of New York" for Brooke Astor and "Her Elegance" for Jackie Onassis. WWD and W used to be



John Fairchild, publisher of WWD and W.

entranced with the "Beautiful People," but now there's the "Nouvelle Society," the gang of newly rich, un-beautiful buyout types who have become frequent fodder for Fairchild's pages.

The neologism "Nouvelle Society" will wind up in the dictionary, he's convinced. The Nouvelles stand around on the cover of "Chic Savages," as though surviving another cocktail party. There's Nancy Reagan ("the epitome of Nouvelle Society"); Georgette Mosbacher in a dress with gauche plumes; Donald and Ivana Trump (she paid \$37,000 for a beaded jacket from Christian Lacroix, and poor Jerry Zipkin ("he's in the same fur coat as Nancy Reagan").

"The Nouvelles can't live without going out," he complains of their compulsive socializing. "They suffer from the fact of staying home... They have the money and they want more power. They think it adds prestige. And they're afraid of missing something."

But they also suffer from chronic insecurity. Fairchild reveals that shooting lessons are new popular with them. "And they are Anglophiles," he continues. "They think the English aristocracy are people to emulate. But they [the English] all want to emulate the Agnellis," he says (speaking of Gianni Agnelli, the Italian head of Fiat, and his wife, Marcella).

"Yes, they all want to be like them. 'Ohhhhhhh, Gianni!' I mean, this is interesting. We should put this in the Eye [WWD's popular gossip column]. This is what Gianni Agnelli does with his watch. Unfastening his watchband and rebuckling it over the cuff of his shirt. 'I see all the Nouvelle Society men doing this now.' He snorts, rather too loudly.

Stallone Sues a Broker

Sylvester Stallone has sued a New York art broker for fraud and breach of contract, charging that she led him to pay millions of dollars more than he should have for several works of art. The civil suit filed in Los Angeles charges that Barbara Guggenheim persuaded Stallone to pay \$1.8 million for a painting she told him was an excellent investment and for which she received a \$85,000 commission — a 4.7 percent fee by the 19th-century French academic artist William Bouguereau. After buying it unseen, the actor said he discovered that it had been heavily restored. Stallone's lawyer says he was recently offered \$400,000 for it.

The composer Andrew Lloyd Webber has paid \$10.5 million (\$17 million) for a house in London's exclusive Eaton Square. The Sun newspaper reported Thursday. The six-story, 18th-century house has 10 bedrooms, an indoor swimming pool and a billiard room. The Sun said the house was once owned by Soreya, the former wife of the actor George Adonis Khashoggi.

The lawyer-chic NBC television series "L.A. Law" led with eight nominations for the 47th Golden Globe Awards, announced by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association. In the film category, Oliver Stone's "Born on the Fourth of July," Tri-Star's "Glory," and Rob Reiner's "When Harry Met Sally" each got five nominations.

The Disney organization let Captain Hook and Captain Nemo wear mustaches, and Walt Disney wear one, but John Magness has been told to shave his off or ship out. Magness, 65, a navy veteran and No. 3 officer on the Disney-operated Queen Mary, permanently docked in Long Beach, California, was suspended for violating the Walt Disney Co.'s grooming policy, which forbids beards and mustaches. If he keeps the mustache he will join three other crew members — two waiters and a busboy — fired for the same offense. "It's a matter of principle," said Magness, whose mustache is little more than a thin gray tuft. "I've had that mustache for 42 years now. My wife wants me to keep it. My kids have not seen me without it. So there it stays."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED			
TODAY'S REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE Appears on PAGE 4	ANNOUNCEMENTS THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE Now printed by satellite transmission in New York the International Herald Tribune offers some of the best of international news, business, and sports from London, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, and other major cities. Subscription copies are now flown directly to Atlanta, Chicago, Denver and Seattle for speedy mail delivery. In the U.S.A., call TOLL FREE 1-800-982-2884 In New York, call (212) 752-3890	ANNOUNCEMENTS LA VARENNE COOKING SCHOOL: FRENCH REGIONAL COOKING — 6 hands-on chefs, 12 courses, 12 hours, French, Italian, Spanish, and more. Call (212) 462-1010. ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS — Alcoholics Anonymous meeting daily, 7:00 PM, 42nd St. at 5th Ave. Call (212) 462-1010. ALCOHOL PROBLEM? ADDICTION? — At a treatment center, 1200 Broadway, New York, NY 10038. Call (212) 462-1010.	MOVING 1992 - NOW 1 Interdean INTERNATIONAL MOVERS FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL PARIS (1) 39569000
ANNOUNCEMENTS MILIA SCHON , the most refined of all, in Zurich, exclusively of WEINBERG's, leading men's store, 13, Bahnhofstrasse, 8001 Zurich. Tel: 011 21 21 21. LONDON TRAVEL — Best seats available. Phone, Airport, Car, Hotel, Visa, etc. Call (01 386 1954 or 0836 79972).	HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL FRENCH PROVINCES FRENCH RIVIERA — ST JEAN CAP FERRET. Organize your next Summer Holidays. Attractive Villas overlooking sea for rent. PRESTIGE HOMES — 19 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Tel: 01 21 21 21. HOTELS FRANCE CENTRE VILLE ETOILE — (Champs Elysees - Ecole Polytechnique) CENTRE VILLE MATHURIN — (Champs Elysees - Ecole Polytechnique) Each room with bath, English TV, minibar, etc. 30% off on accommodation during weekend (2 nights minimum). When no continental breakfast is scheduled. Tel: (1) 43.80.51.18 or 42.35.70.13. Central Reservations Tel: 63.04.35.	HOTELS ITALY THE CHARMING HOTELS HOTEL D'INGHIERA — 1400 Via Veneto, Rome. Tel: 06 4781.11.11. HOTEL VENEZIA & SANITARY — 1400 Via Veneto, Rome. Tel: 06 4781.11.11. HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL ROME - SOLE AL PANTHEON — 400 Via Veneto, Rome. Tel: 06 4781.11.11. ADARE PROPERTY SERVICES — HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF APARTMENTS AVAILABLE IN CENTRAL LONDON FOR LONG OR SHORT LETS. Tel: 01 4781.11.11.	EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE For company based in Geneva offering growth oriented, high degree of responsibility. Must have at least 10 years experience in international sales, marketing, and management. Only very dedicated individuals need apply for this very challenging role with excellent future. Please send resume, salary requirements and references to: Box 1277, 1201, 1201 Newbury Circle, France. SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE MINERVE — SENIOR AMERICAN FINANCIAL FIRMS IN PARIS. English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required. English shorthand, bilingual. Write or phone: 128 Avenue Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 47 27 61 67. DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE AU PAIR/NANNY — French speaking, non-smoker, wanted for 1 year. Start Jan. New 01 47 27 61 67. DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED I AM AMERICAN BABYSITTER , experienced, reliable, and hard working. Call morning Paris 43 81 15 14. AUTOMOBILES 1990 MAZDA MIATA (similar to Lotus Elan) Red leather & soft top. 1600 cc, 16 valves, 160 hp, 160 km/h. Available Stuttgart Jan 2, or London Nov. Peter Nelson (44) 51676507. SEEK TO BUY PRESTIGIOUS CARS — Must be right hand drive. Phone Switzerland 041 + 77 86 66 18. AUTO SHIPPING TRANSCAR — 17 rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris. Tel: 01 46 21 21 21. Airway 221 995. Carfax 221 444. AUTOS TAX FREE TRANSCAR — 17 rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris. Tel: 01 46 21 21 21. Airway 221 995. Carfax 221 444. TRANSCO — Sole, shipping, insurance. We keep a constant stock of most European and Japanese cars competitively priced. (We RHD or US Stock). Ask for our multi-color catalog. TRANSCO — 17 rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris. Tel: 01 46 21 21 21. Airway 221 995. Carfax 221 444. TRANSCO — 17 rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris. Tel: 01 46 21 21 21. Airway 221 995. Carfax 221 444. TRANSCO — 17 rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris. Tel: 01 46 21 21 21. Airway 221 995. Carfax 221 444.

TODAY, SOMEONE WILL SLAUGHTER AN ELEPHANT



FOR A BRACELET.

The African Wildlife Foundation wants you to know, it's a simple fact: to get the ivory tusks of an elephant, the elephant must die.

Over 70,000 elephants are slaughtered each year to meet the worldwide demand for ivory. If this continues, the African elephant will be virtually extinct in six years.

It's a sickening thought. In six short years we could have to explain to children why there are no more elephants. What could we tell them? That for a few bracelets, a few statues, a few trinkets, one of the world's most beloved and majestic creatures was exterminated?

Every single person can help stop the slaughter. The most important way is not to buy ivory. There are many other ways to help. Call us or use this coupon to make a contribution. But please do something, and do it today. There isn't a minute to waste.

YES! I want to help the AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION stop the slaughter. Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution for:

☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$

Please print: Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please make your check payable to the AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION. Thank you.

1717 Massachusetts Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 U.S.A. or P.O. Box 48177, Nairobi, Kenya Telephone: (202) 265-8393 or Telephone: 331543

ONLY ELEPHANTS SHOULD WEAR IVORY

© African Wildlife Foundation, 1989